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Candidates Face Real Test In Farm Belt Primaries; Blast Jars Bay State City

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 9, 1940

Primary Showdown in Two Farm Belt States

By the Associated Press

Illinois and Nebraska provided two more Farm Belt tests today of the popularity of the Roosevelt third-term movement and of Thomas E. Dewey, campaigning for the Republican Presidential nomination. Mr. Dewey, who won Wisconsin's 24 Republican delegates last week over Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, was matched against the same opponent in the Nebraska primary. He had no Party opposition in Illinois. The Democratic situation was the reverse. President Roosevelt was unopposed in Nebraska. In Illinois, however, third-term forces reached a showdown with supporters of Vice-President Garner.

Bay State Gas Explosion Investigated

The Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission ordered an immediate investigation today of an explosion which wrecked a huge gasometer this morning in the plant of the Old Colony Gas Company on Quincy Street, East Braintree, Mass. The explosion and ensuing fire resulted in three fatalities and injuries to 13 persons. The Commission adjourned a rate hearing to accompany Chief Engineer William J. Keefe and Leslie R. Moore, Director of the Gas, Electric, and Oil Division, to the scene. Firemen from several nearby communities aided in quelling the fire. The explosion was felt for nearly 10 miles from East Braintree, and shattered windows in nearby buildings. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: New Navy Bureau Proposed

Reorganization of the Navy Department through formation of a new Bureau of Ships and appointment of an undersecretary from civilian life was proposed in a bill by Representative Colgate W. Darden, Jr. (D) of Virginia. The new bureau would take over duties now performed by the Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Engineering, both of which would be abolished.

Chairman Martin Dies told newspapermen that 90 per cent of the country and the House was with his committee in wanting "really effective legislation" to make "subversive organizations" reveal their purposes and membership.

Counsel for two Boston Communists accused of contempt of the House in refusing to answer Dies Committee questions asserted today that the Committee acted "unlawfully" in having the men arrested.

Stocks Up, Bonds Drop on Wall Street

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial and commodity markets resumed the war pattern of last autumn today—shares of some industrial companies, and wheat and other staples advancing, while bonds and foreign currencies tumbled. News of the German move brought a crack in Scandinavian bonds, with prices tumbling $100 to $390 on $1,000 bonds. [Details: Financial Page.]

Ford to Ask Voiding of NLRB "Unfair" Order

NEW YORK (AP)—Counsel for the Ford Motor Company announced they would ask the Cincinnati Court of Appeals to declare void a National Labor Relations Board order charging the Company with unfair labor practices. [Details: Page 2.]

Eruption of Mauna Loa Reported Subsiding

HILO, Hawaii (AP)—Army fliers report that activity appears to be subsiding in the crater of Mauna Loa volcano, which on April 8 began a spectacular eruption, the first since December, 1935. Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, Government volcanologist, said lava appeared to be only a few feet from the crater's rim on the Hilo side and that its tremendous weight might split the mountain.

Strike Ties Up Mexico City Flour Mills

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Mexico City's seven largest flour mills were closed today when workers, who have been demanding a 30 per cent wage increase, struck after collapse of negotiations with employers. Bakers have sufficient flour for several days.

War Summary: Nazis Strike Norway and Denmark

The tide of war in Europe swept northward today with the suddenness of a Blitzkrieg as Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.

Norway declared war against the Reich. The British and French Allies formally announced that they would rush military aid.

An issue laboriously avoided in the months of the Finnish-Russian war thus became an actuality. An Allied compaign on the "northern front" appeared virtually begun.

Within less than a month after Finland capitulated to the Soviets, Scandinavia and the Baltic became the scene of Germany's apparent effort to break the stalemate in the West. Moving with a swiftness that found little preparation either in neutral or Allied capitals, Germany gave as its excuse the fact that the Allies were planning a major operation in Scandinavia.

In characteristic Nazi fashion, Germany offered to "protect" Denmark and Norway against Allied "invasion."

Denmark, its capital occupied by German troops advancing both by land and sea, apparently had no choice but to submit.

Norway—its shore batteries only momentarily holding up the German warships' approach through Oslofjord to the Capital—chose the heroic course despite the slenderness of its military equipment. But Oslo itself surrendered "without incident."

Moving its capital swiftly to the inland city of Hamar, Norway prepared for attacks by a grimmer foe than Finland had faced in its 105 days of siege. German planes—their bases within effective striking distance—were reported to have bombed the Norwegian Capital.

Kettering Says Auto Industry To Bring New Prosperous Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—The automobile of 1950 will be as much superior to the car of today as the latter is to the Model T, Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors in charge of research and inventor of the self-starter, told the Temporary National Economic Committee today.

The inventive process involved, he said, will add thousands of jobs for America's unemployed workers. Not only will industrial progress be made in the automotive industry, but throughout industry as a whole, Mr. Kettering continued.

Speaking at the Monopoly Committee's three-weeks symposium on technology, he followed testimony of Watson Davis, Director of Science Service, who declared the United States stands on the threshold of vast new inventions and machine-age improvements that will change the picture of American life.

The two witnesses followed initial statements by Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, TNEC economic consultant, who argued that in the inevitable technological progress a careful balance must be maintained between the job and the machine to the end that the benefits of labor-saving devices be passed on to the public without causing those dislocations to which he attributed business depressions.

Mr. Kettering added to the romantic picture painted by Mr. Davis on the accelerating rate of invention.

Not Enough New Things

"We have been accused of producing unemployment by too many inventions," he said, "yet the facts are that we haven't enough new things to provide sufficient jobs for all of the people who want to work. Someone said years ago that necessity is the mother of invention. Necessity for invention then was to produce machines and devices which would save human labor because there were so many more things to do than there were hands to do them. Today, necessity is again calling on the inventors to produce new things, because we have more hands than we have jobs to do."

In the field of automotive transportation, with which I am most familiar, we are not even predict-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

General Drop In Real Estate Tax Forecast

Bay State authorities find downward trend in a great majority of the cities and towns.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A general downward trend in Massachusetts real estate taxation this year was predicted today by leading State financial authorities.

While numerous cities and towns, like Boston, undoubtedly will be forced to declare higher rates than those in 1939, the general average throughout the State is expected to drop slightly.

The authorities for this prediction are Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporation and Taxation, and Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts. Both men are in constant contact with municipal authorities regarding local financial conditions.

General Reduction

Were all other factors to remain stable, a general $1 per $1,000 valuation reduction would be effected this year through an automatic $2,000,000 reduction in the State Tax on cities and towns and the fact that in 1939 a total of nearly $5,000,000 of the 1938 State Tax deficit was paid off by the municipalities, according to Mr. Waddell. This latter charge, of course, will disappear from this year's municipal liability columns.

Mr. Waddell immediately explained, however, that other financial factors are not expected to remain unchanged in the municipalities. Rather, the welfare costs are expected to continue their upward surge, for example, although other municipal costs may be kept level.

A factor favoring the municipalities is that Mr. Long anticipates that income and corporation tax revenue will be up slightly over 1939. This revenue is distributed to the cities and towns and therefore affects local tax rates.

Furthermore, numerous communities are still feeling the effects of concerted economy drives which helped to force down tax rates last year.

Based on Records

Mr. Long based his downward real estate tax trend upon past records which over the last 80 years show recurring periods of tax increases followed by downward tax trends. The present trend, he said, started in 1939 when the average local tax rate dropped from $36.94 in 1938 to $36.78 in 1939.

The Tax Commissioner stated he predicted this trend several years ago and that it is occurring in accordance with his anticipated schedule.

This year Commissioner Long has inaugurated a campaign for more honest tax rates among Massachusetts municipalities. The major feature of the drive is a letter to each community calling for submission of recapitulation sheets to be approved by the Tax Commissioner prior to announcement of the local real estate tax. The recapitulation sheets contain all the figures used in plotting a tax rate.

Aid is Offered

Another feature inaugurated by Mr. Long this year is the issuing of helpful suggestions to local assessors to aid them in determining rates. These, he said, are particularly beneficial to assessors in small towns.

The predictions by Mr. Long and Mr. Waddell of generally lower tax rates appear to be supported by the first local tax rates to be reported to the State Division of Local Taxation. The communities and their comparative rates follow:

	1940	1939
Ashfield	$27.00	$32.00
Charlemont	29.00	32.60
Colrain	34.00	38.00
Conway	28.00	38.00
Erving	25.00	27.00
Fairhaven	37.00	42.50
Gosnold	16.00	17.50
Granville	24.00	26.00
Hatfield	27.60	29.00
Longmeadow	25.00	27.00
Norfolk	30.00	34.40
Plympton	32.00	33.60
Southampton	23.00	28.50
Sunderland	29.00	34.00
West Brookfield	31.00	32.00
Wrentham	28.80	27.06

Pan American Union
Week of Celebrations
Page 7

The Monitor Index
Tuesday, April 9, 1940

Intimate Message	2
Tourabouts	2
The Home Forum	8
True Recovery	
[With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9, 10, 15
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Vermont Letter	10
Radio Timetable	10
Sports Pages	11-12
Aviation Column	11
Education Page	13
Home Building and Furnishing Page	14
Garden Column	15
Behind the Microphone	16
Local Arts and Theater Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

On With the Job
"The Factory Tells the Story"
Page 3

Nazis Seize Danish and Norse Capitals; Blitzkrieg in North Stuns Neutrals; Allies Speeding Armed Aid to Norway

Strategists surprised by Britain's failure to halt German ships—What will Russia and Sweden do are vital questions now confronting Britain and France.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway, April 9—Norway fights as Oslo falls. Today this peaceful Nation has become the newest victim of Nazi aggression. This once neutral capital is at war with Germany.

And today Scandinavia and the Baltic have become embroiled in the sudden "Blitzkrieg" which has again shifted the war in Europe to a Northern Front.

This single question was on everyone's lips today:

"How did the British Navy let the German landing parties slip past them to occupy key points on Norway's shores?"

The lightning German surprise attack during the night overwhelmed the Norwegian coastal defenses. The fortifications at the entrance to Oslofjord were forced soon after 11 o'clock last night. After violent fighting, occupation of the Capital itself was only a matter of hours.

[Associated Press dispatches from Stockholm reported that the city of Oslo had surrendered to the German forces at 4 p. m.]

Land at Several Points

Elsewhere on the coast the Germans have landed. They are reported at Kristiansand, at Stavanger, at Bergen, and at Teondheim. There even are reports that they have landed at the strategic port of Narvik—key to the rail line that taps Sweden's vital iron mines.

[Details of an even more effective occupation of Denmark were contained in Associated Press dispatches. Copenhagen, the capital, capitulated to German "protection" as troops moved in by land and sea.]

For all of this, Norway had virtually no warning. There was only the flurry of excitement caused by the word of Allied mine laying in Norwegian waters. Just after midnight Oslo was completely normal.

Came as Big Surprise

People still sat in restaurants and cafes, and dance orchestras were playing when the air raid alarm, the first in Norway's history, was sounded.

Suddenly the electric current was turned off and the city plunged in darkness. Air raid sirens shrieked at intervals all night while a hasty evacuation of civilians began.

From time to time reports were received of German operations. Five large and two small German warships forced their way past the Bergen fortifications and landed troops between 1 and 4 in the morning.

One German warship, which got past the narrows of Oslofjord at Oskarsborg, was sunk by Norwegian batteries at Digrud. Heavy fighting was reported from Jelo Point on the Oslofjord where a large radio station was reported damaged. A Government spokesman this morning told me that the defense of Oslo was inconceivable, but that the forces would withdraw to strong positions inland.

Is It Another Poland?

And now there is another question:

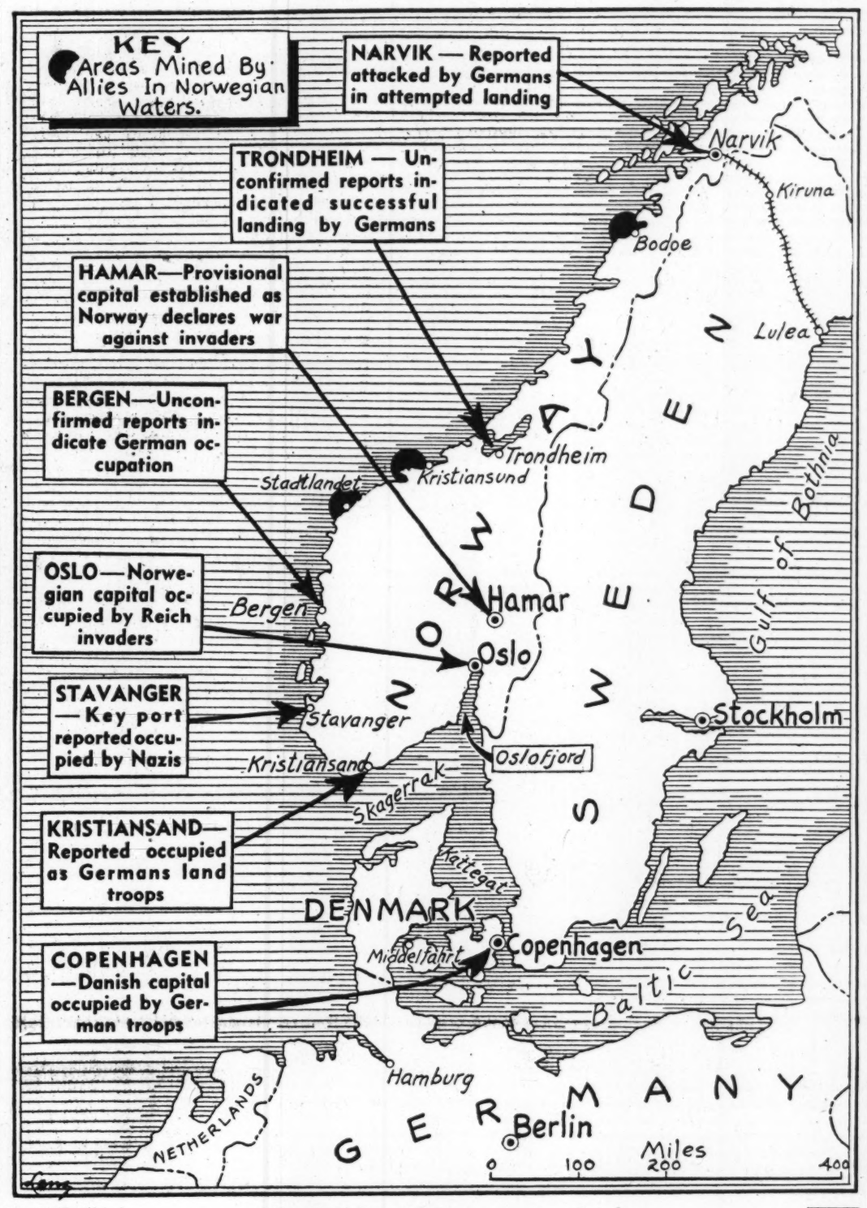
Will Norway share Poland's fate?

For the essential point in the German demands, presented to Norway's Foreign Minister at 5 o'clock this morning, amounted to this:

Norway was asked to place itself under German military occupation. To accept was to be occupied. To refuse was to face the threat of German onslaught.

Thus the Government declared a state of war, mobilized, and moved the Royal Family and the Diplomatic Corps to Hamar, a little city some 60 miles north of Oslo.

[Berlin dispatches said Norway offered some fight, but that the Oslo occupation was "without incident" and that "at most points a slight local resistance by Norwegian troops has ceased."]



By a Staff Artist

Focal Points of German Attack

The boxes indicate cities captured by Nazi troops or believed attacked. The key shows areas mined by Allies in Norwegian territorial waters.

British Navy Goes North To Norway's Aid

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Britain's powerful Navy is moving into the Northern conflict to aid Norway against German invasion, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today in a brief, lustily-cheered speech.

Mr. Chamberlain charged that Germany had premeditated the invasion of Norway and Denmark and he pledged the "full aid" of Britain and France to Norway.

"Powerful units of the Navy are at sea," Mr. Chamberlain told the House, explaining that details must necessarily be kept secret.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 9—The turning point of the war was reached today when, acting within a few hours of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, Britain and France notified the Norwegian Government that the Allies have decided "to extend their full aid to Norway" and have intimated that "they will fight the war in full association" with Norwegian victims of Nazi aggression.

A Foreign Office official communiqué issued at noon today declared that "necessary naval and military steps" are already being taken in conjunction with the French to implement this decision. Implication from use of the terms "naval and military" is that Allied assistance won't be limited to naval action.

"Surrender Demanded'

The British statement says information has reached the Government to the effect that the German Minister at Oslo "demanded what amounted to surrender of Norway to Germany, accompanied by the threat that in event of refusal all resistance would be crushed." This demand the statement says "was of course immediately refused by the Norwegian Government."

The British declaration strongly refutes the German claim that Nazi action was in reply to steps taken by the British and French Governments — Germany charging that the Allies themselves had planned to carry the war into Scandinavia.

The British decision was taken

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Past Rumors Cloaked New Nazi Thrust

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 9—Scores of false rumors of an impending offensive since war began provided a perfect curtain of secrecy behind which Germany's armed forces swept northward last night, taking Denmark in easy strides, grasping strategic positions in Norway, and joining a major military issue in the Scandinavian Peninsula as the opening of a new theater of war.

Foreign diplomats and correspondents alike got their first inkling of what was afoot this morning from English radio bulletins.

Danish and Norwegian Legations were last to learn of events, being informed by their colleagues who had maintained regular 24-hour radio watches since the beginning of the war.

But confirmation came quickly when foreign correspondents were summoned to a special early morning press conference at the Foreign Office and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop presided in person—for the first time since the war.

The populace learned of developments when Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels went on the air late in the morning, and noon edition papers carried the information that German troops had occupied most of Denmark and several points in Norway. The public reacted mildly. Small groups gathered opposite the Chancellery but there was no external excitement.

Press Communications Blocked

To assure the longest possible secrecy for military movements, outside telephone cable communications for the press were cut off a few hours in the morning, but correspondents were able to establish contact by noon when foreign radios had succeeded in spreading information about developments and secrecy was no longer possible.

Little specific information of the scope of the Germans' military action is available here. Official announcements indicate that Denmark, including Copenhagen, is occupied by troops which arrived by ship. Unofficial information indicates that the occupation of points along the Norwegian coast, particularly in the far north, was accomplished by air, explaining the possible means whereby the occupying forces for such remote objectives succeeded in evading Allied sea patrols.

The degree of surprise achieved marks success of the strategy whereby the German High Command has been privately disseminating rumors of impending action in all directions ever since the beginning of the war. Even the move executed this morning was rumored over two weeks ago, yet by that time such rumors had ceased to have any meaning to observers who had been so often fooled before. It was considered a possibility as were all other possible military developments, but when it came it caught all observers by surprise. In fact, there has been a growing tendency among foreign military attachés, including the Americans, during recent weeks to believe that Germany

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Text of Germany's memorandum to Norway and Denmark: Page 5.

Berlin Radiocasts News of Seizures

By the Associated Press

New York, April 9

"Denmark and Norway now are under the protection of the German Reich," the Berlin radio station announced in a short-wave broadcast at 10 a. m.

U. S. Prepares to Extend Combat Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Preparations for the extension of the combat zone prohibited to American shipping to include the entire Norwegian coast were under way at the State Department today for submission to President Roosevelt, who was rushing to the Capital from Hyde Park.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that the State Department was assembling all data on the Scandinavian situation and would place recommendations before the President.

The Secretary refused, however, "to speak conclusively about the extent and nature of any steps that may be called for relating to the extension of the combat areas or other provisions of our neutrality, or proclamations declaring certain additional or new areas in a state of war."

First Word

Under the provisions of the revised Neutrality Act, the President is empowered to extend the combat zone prohibitions to new areas requiring them. At present only the southernmost end of Norway is included in the zones closed to American shipping.

The first official word which the State Department received that German troops and German planes were invading Norway came from America's only woman diplomat, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, American Minister to Oslo, shortly after midnight. She cabled that the Norwegian Foreign Minister had informed her that "four German warships were coming up the Oslo Fjord and that Norway is at war with Germany."

State Department officials announced that the American Legation at Oslo has been authorized to take over British and French interests in Norway in case the British and French ministers are obliged to evacuate, and that Mrs. Harriman is accompanying the Norwegian Government leaders to Hamar, where a temporary seat of government is being established, in order to maintain the closest possible contact with events.

The immediate concern of the United States is the safety and protection of the American citizens resident in Scandinavia who number approximately 3,000.

State department officials did not believe that anything needed to be done about the 552 American citizens now in Denmark but were moving to afford all possible protection to the 1,067 residents in Norway and the 1,752 now in Sweden, should the war spread in the latter country. The United States now has a cruiser and two destroyers in European waters

Streets Filled

E. Raymond Cox, First Secretary of the American Legation at Oslo, reported that the Swedes were representing Norwegian interests in Berlin and that Oslo streets were filled with people evacuating the city.

Extension of the war is also being studied here from its possible effects upon American trade and economy, especially in the event of a German victory. The latter eventuality is seen here as closing still another area to that freedom of world trade upon which Secretary of State Cordell Hull has laid such stress.

U. S. Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 9

According to the records of the Department of State, there are 552 American citizens in Denmark, along with 1,067 in Norway, and 1,752 in Sweden.

Battle Reported

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—Reports that the Allied and German war fleets were in combat off the Norwegian coast were received here today while urgent conferences continued in London and Paris.

The reports followed closely an announcement in the Allied capitals that measures had been taken to rush "full" aid to Norway.

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—The Supreme War Council of the Allies met today at No. 10 Downing Street with Premier Paul Reynaud and Defense Minister Edouard Daladier representing France.

Oslo Regime Falls?

BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—The German official news agency announced from Oslo tonight that a "new Norwegian Government" had been formed.

Skiing Areas Prepare For 'Summer' Season

Tourabout

By Leavitt F. [illegible]

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Stowing away their red "woolies" and bringing out dark glasses, shorts and what is left of last year's sun-cream, skiers are getting ready throughout the higher ski centers for warm-weather skiing, the "little season" that winds up winter sports. This variety, done in high altitude ravines and sheltered snowfields through May and often into June, is quite different from the winter kind. It is a sport for the indolent, done for recreation rather than racing trophies, and its hallmark is a suntan, resulting from the reflection of sun on snow, that rivals even the summer salt-water type.

The Canadian Rockies will have good skiing until mid-June this year in the Lake Louise region at Sunshine Lodge, Skoki Lodge, and Temple Lodge, with glacier skiing through the summer. On the Pacific, Oregon's Mt. Hood has an Open Rose ski race each in June, and Washington's Mt. Rainier has equally late skiing. In California, the Yosemite's Badger Pass will provide good skiing only through April this year, but up on Mt. Whitney, if you want to go in by horseback, you will find Hans George, a Swiss instructor, ready to ski with you all summer at Whitney Pass.

In the east, Canada's Laurentians probably will be good only through this month. New York's Mt. Marcy will afford trail skiing into May, with a summit snowfield lasting into June. New England was blessed this winter with enough snow to repeat even last year's record-breaking season. Mt. Mansfield, Pico Peak, and Bromley mountain in Vermont will be good into May, while in New Hampshire Cannon Mountain will see skiers mingling with the early summer tourists in the Tramway. Tuckerman Ravine on lofty Mt. Washington is the last and greatest rendezvous, however. It will hold a race there every Sunday this month, with over 3,000 skiers expected for the "Inferno" race next Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Two-week vacationists will be pleased to learn that the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company has made a change in its sailing dates, itinerary, and rates of the Colombia flagship cruises to the West Indies and South America which leave every three weeks from New York. The cruises will leave Saturday afternoon instead of Friday as heretofore. The later sailing from New York will bring the Colombia to Port au Prince on Wednesday, Curacao on Friday, La Guaira Saturday and Puerto Cabello Suuday. On the return trip, a second call will be made at Curacao and Port au Prince. The cruises will terminate in New York Monday morning, making the elapsed time 16 days.

* * *

The hotel department of the Canadian Pacific has fixed the opening and closing dates of its various hotels, lodges, and bungalow camps in the Canadian Rockies. The Banff Spring Hotel, Chateau Lake Louise, and Emerald Lake Chalet at Field, B. C., will open on June 3 and close Sept. 8. The mountain lodges at Yoho Valley, Lake Wapta, Lake O'Hara, and Moraine Lake open June 24 and close Sept. 6.

* * *

Because of the extension of the Florida winter season the Atlantic Coast Line will extend its rail schedules into the middle of May. The schedule of the Florida Special is being lengthened by nearly two weeks. The Coast Line's decision to lengthen its schedules will enable people who cannot get away for their Florida vacation until later in the spring or early summer to have available the same service as obtained earlier in the season.

* * *

Nova Scotia is said to be the only Province of the Dominion and the first Colony of Great Britain to possess a flag of its own. The flag is derived from the Royal Coat of Arms granted to Nova Scotia in 1625 by King Charles of England.

Winston Pope

Tuckerman Ravine

A popular ski trail on lofty Mt. Washington

Travel

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See Also

TRAVEL Advertising *Every Friday*

Ford to Ask Court to Void NLRB Order

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Counsel for the Ford Motor Company announced today they would ask the Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati to declare void a National Labor Relations Board order charging Ford with unfair labor practices.

The case grew out of a disturbance on May 26, 1937, when members of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) attempted to distribute leaflets at the main gate of the River Rouge plant and clashed with Ford employees.

Criticizing the Board's attitude as suggesting dictatorship, the company asserted that Chairman J. Warren Madden recently testified before a congressional committee that he would consider it an unfair labor practice for an employer to call a union leader a Communist, even though that was true, and contended:

"If this be the law, the First Amendment has no meaning to the employer, so far as concerns the communication of his opinions about unions to employees. In relation to a union, he enjoys the same freedom of speech as the Russian enjoys in relation to Stalin, or the German in relation to Hitler. He may speak or write with complete freedom so long as he does not 'disparage or criticize.'"

The company's petition sets forth three principal points as the basis for its attacks on the Board's order. The company alleges:

1. That the Board "utterly disregarded" the sit-down strike background of the case and the threats of a sit-down strike at the Ford plant, which, the company alleges, led to the events dealt with in the Board's decision.
2. That the Board's order violates the company's rights of free speech and free press, and
3. That the company was denied a fair hearing by the biased and prejudicial conduct of trial examiner John T. Lindsay.

The company contends that the disturbance on May 26, 1937, was caused by the resentment of some of its employees at the U. A. W.'s demonstration, alleging it was intended as the first step toward carrying out a threat of a sit-down strike.

The company alleged that the Board deliberately suppressed the most important facts in the case in an effort to make it appear that the U. A. W. was engaged in peaceable activities and that any opposition to it was contrary to law.

The company contended that the Board's order prohibiting it from circulating or otherwise disseminating among its employees any statement which "criticizes" or "disparages" any labor union is a denial of its constitutional rights of free speech and free press.

This allegation was made on the ground that the literature which the company circulated during the sit-down strike period contained no threat or implied threat or discrimination against any employee for union membership.

$8,000,000 Order For Bombers Awarded

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, announced yesterday award of an $8,000,000 contract to the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Wash., for four-engined bombers of the B17 type.

The award, he said, was in addition to existing contracts. They will be designated as Model B-17D.

She Makes Another Record

Wide World

Jacqueline Cochran Waves

Miss Cochran, noted among women fliers, is waving from the cockpit of her plane on her arrival at the Union Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif., after completing a round trip to Albuquerque, N. M., in 3 hours, 44 minutes, 47 seconds, an average of more than 330 miles an hour, setting a record for the 2,000 kilometer flight held by Ernst Seibert, German army pilot.

Industrialists Start U. S. Tour In Drive to Change Labor Act

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 (AP)—Four spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers left today for their second stop on a "barnstorming" tour of the Nation during which they will campaign for a "thorough overhauling" of the National Labor Relations Act.

Headed by H. W. Prentis, Jr., of Lancaster, Pa., President of the Association and head of the Armstrong Cork Company, the travelers will make 37 one-night stands across the country and reach business executives and industrialists in every State.

Purpose of the tour, Mr. Prentis said, is "to inform the American people of the principles underlying a free society and to spread understanding and appreciation of the importance of free enterprise in the American system."

More than 400 business leaders from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware heard Mr. Prentis, at the first stop here April 8, score the National Labor Relations Board and the Wagner Act and call for changes he said are necessary to "prevent government by blackjack."

"The sorry record of the National Labor Relations Board," he said, "demands reasonable modification of the onerous Wagner Act. With that Act came not peace but a sword. Strife has been multiplied manifold. The Act sees evil in the minutest details of an employer's relation with employees, but it is wilfully blind to coercion and worse on the part of labor racketeers.

"I need not recite here in detail the amendments which are obviously necessary to convert a pair of handcuffs into the balanced scales of justice and to provide safeguards essential to prevent government by blackjacks."

Mr. Prentis said the amendments necessary were those recommended by the Smith Investigating Committee.

Labor Board Notes Record of Cases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Board announces it has handled 26,415 cases, involving 5,883,959 workers since the fall of 1935. The cases, it says, included "both charges of unfair labor practices and petitions for union elections." Half the cases finished up to March 1 were closed by agreement of both parties.

The Board adds that 268,268 workers were reinstated after strikes and lockouts, and that 19,556 workers were reinstated after "discriminatory discharges." It credits its actions with having averted 812 threatened strikes, involving 188,261 workers.

On March 1, 3,345 cases were pending. Of these, 234 were filed in February by A. F. of L. unions, 155 by C. I. O. affiliates, and 58 by unaffiliated unions and individuals.

Socialists Go On Record As Against War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Taking credit for "the best of what goes by the name of New Deal," the Socialist Party at the closing session of its National Convention here, adopted a 1940 platform calling for socialization of natural resources wherever private ownership is wasteful.

The Socialists described their program as "the only valid alternative to armament economics, inflation and war."

Social insurance, minimum wage laws, guarantees of the right of collective bargaining, and public power projects were listed as social reforms the New Deal has adopted from early Socialist platforms.

The convention, which on Sunday nominated Norman Thomas, to be Socialist Presidential candidate for the fourth time, and Prof. Maynard Krueger, of the University of Chicago, to be his running mate, went on record against United States entrance into war, against "with hunting" by the Dies Committee Investigating un-American Activities, against the "spy scare fomented by the Federal Bureau of Investigation" and against the present split in the ranks of organized labor strengthening, they said, "the ranks of reaction in America."

Endorsement of the American Youth Congress was refused on the ground that the organization is under "mechanical and complete domination by the Communist movement.

On international affairs, the Socialist platform said: "hysterical concern for the kind of defense which seems a threat to our neighbors is the first escape for a government and a system which cannot end unemployment.

"To furnish supplies for other people's wars is, to the profit seekers, a welcome alternative to supplying our own people with their daily bread. But the search for war profits and armament economics leads straight to war. War and frantic preparation for war mean the totalitarian state, not socialist freedom.

"To the whole world let America say:

"We will not share in the collective suicide of your wars. We will, to the best of our ability, aid the victims of war and oppression. We will seek with all neutrals at the first appropriate occasion to mediate in behalf of negotiated peace. And to make that peace effective, we will co-operate in disarmament and in all economic arrangements which will lessen the strain of insecurity and exploitation upon the peoples of all the world."

300,000 Ex-Soldiers Denied Hospitalization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals held April 8 that the Veterans Administration was not obligated to supply free hospitalization to the some 300,000 men who were called into service for a short time under the World War draft, only to be disqualified shortly thereafter for physical disability.

'Go' Signal for Television Starts Rifts in the Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—The Federal Communications Commission today considered whether the green light it had given commercial television should be turned to amber for the public's best interest.

In February, after extensive hearings on technical developments within the new infant industry, the commission gave television radiocasters authority to begin radiocasting commercially on on experimental basis on Sept. 1, 1940.

On the strength of that announcement, the Radio Corporation of America, launched an advertising campaign to equip the public with sets, ranging in price from $200 to $600. Competitors objected. R. C. A., they protested to the government regulatory agency, was attempting to "freeze" television at an unadvanced stage by getting the public stocked up with sets that would be incapable of receiving more distinct images as they were developed.

Ordered Hearings

The Commission jumped to the competitors' aid. It ordered new hearings on its order. Its Chairman, James L. Fly, asked for time on the air to explain what he described as a threat to full development of the new art.

One member of the seven-man Commission, Commander T. A. M. Craven, took the position that there was no reason why the manufacturers should not offer receiving sets to the public, if the public were fully cognizant of the fluid state of television.

Public reaction in general, both within and outside the industry, was on Commander Craven's side.

As the Commission reopened its hearings in the midst of a mass of adverse editorial comment, it appeared that the whole storm would be allowed to blow over, with the Commission perhaps postponing the date for commercial broadcasting as a gentle punitive measure.

First witness on the stand today was Allen B. DuMont, President of Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, who testified that his companies are second in sales of television receiving sets.

With Guarantee

Mr. DuMont, one of the complainants against the R. C. A. sales campaign, protested against any action by the commission to limit television broadcasting to a 441-line standard, advocating flexible standards, allowing any number of lines up to 800.

Mr. DuMont said his company is selling television receivers with a guarantee that if any unforeseen changes occur before Jan. 1, 1942, necessitating any changes in receivings, they will be taken care of free of charge and after that date at cost.

He argued that in fairness to the public, receivers placed on the market now should be capable of responding to standards which would increase the detail of the pictures transmitted.

In its opening statement read by Chairman Fly today, the Commission said it unanimously agreed that television research and experimentation "should continue unabated," and "therefore that transmission standards should not be fixed either by the Commission or by members of the industry."

It went on to warn against "the retarding effect upon future research which should be caused by a widespread public investment in television equipment that would lock transmission standards down to the levels of current development."

The Commission disavowed any intention of trying to rule the design of receiving sets, regulating marketing or trying to determine the legal propriety of R. C. A.'s promotional activities.

Atlanta as Market Center On Grand Scale Looks Nearer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta is going to be the great produce center of the Southeast if the steps already taken, and approved, to finance and construct a great regional marketing center here utilize the facilities already offered and do not run afoul of local obstacles.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has approved $500,000 for the activity and WPA has indicated that $1,000,000 will be made available in labor and materials.

The possible obstacles are largely a heritage of the whole marketing problem and its relation to downtown Atlanta. Previous concentrations of truckers and produce shipments in the downtown area have involved no little trouble, both sanitary and police. Drivers of the long-haul rapid schedule trips have often looked upon their temporary sojurn in downtown Atlanta as an opportunity to express themselves in ways contrary to good order, while their loads were being disposed of.

Under conditions of adverse weather and equally adverse markets the discharge of cargo has frequently resulted in conditions which did not meet City sanitary controls.

Problem of Regulation

The downtown area, near the terminals of the several railroads that concentrate here, came to be looked upon as a City police problem, and many regulatory attempts have been made to organize, in an orderly way, what every thoughtful economist here recognized as the focus and distribution point of the great marketing center of the southeast.

Surveys which have been made of the incoming and outgoing traffic support this point fully; it is found that a flow of more than 2,500 truckloads of produce leave the City in a few short weeks and more than 3,100 truckloads come into it. Not only are truckloads of produce to the value of $10,000,000 handled through here each year but many of them go to great distances, some as far away as the State of Washington and Texas.

The central problem of the concentration effort, however, is that seasonal trucking, which flows through here with the upsurge of the fruit market, bringing peaches from South Georgia, later, melons, pouring in from Florida, then garden truck, pimientos, and finally apples, brings about pressure periods which are not adequately handled by existing facilities.

Many miles separate all these concentrated growing areas from any other comparable railroad and air distribution point; Atlanta, with its eight railroads and three airlines stands out alone, in all the Southeast, as a center of movement by the more rapid means of transportation.

Quick-Freeze Possibilities

Another factor now in the picture is the possibility of this city as a quick-freeze center for perishables. Now that this technique is understood, the close proximity of available drive-in distance products, in wide variety, from home-grown meat to special summer vegetables, is bound to boost considerably the available supply if facilities be provided to handle the demand. Already, in a small way, the practice is under way in the State in a few centers, but in nothing like the capacity that the normal market inflow here is capable of exhibiting if these facilities are included in the regional market planned.

There is some tendency for local administrators to be excited at the prospect of putting on a year or more pay roll the 800 or 900 persons who will be required to develop and build the center. Perhaps equal interest is shown by the produce people, who look forward to more comprehensive facilities for handling their daily tasks.

The significant thing to every individual Georgian, however, is that full realization of this plan will enable him, for the first time in the history of the State, to "bring all the tithes into the storehouse," wasting none from spoilage or poor seasonal planning, and himself and his dependents may then be adequately fed and a surplus laid by.

Such a situation has been the dream of far-sighted colonizers of the State since the days of its earliest settlers. It would literally create a new earth out of the sparsely cultivated yield of these eroded red hills.

Rockefeller Board Lists Cultural Losses in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—The new European war already is adding its dark blight to the "intellectual black-out" which began with the World War, it is recorded by Raymond Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, which normally maintains more than 100 running appropriations in 22 European countries, a substantial part of which is for research in various fields.

"The mounting catastrophe in Europe and its effect on universities and laboratories in every country there—whether involved in the war or not—have necessitated modifications in the work of The Rockefeller Foundation," Mr. Fosdick writes in a portion of the Foundation's Review made public April 9

In a number of instances, the Review says, work supported by these appropriations is being continued on a level that has been little affected by the war, but, glancing back at the destructive record of the World War in the fields the Foundation's research covers, Mr. Fosdick gives warning to the Nations at war and to the world at large that a high price will be exacted in the annihilation of "Einsteins" and "Pasteurs" who, at war age, may as yet have shown no promise in other fields.

Toll on Future Talents

"No human precaution," writes Mr. Fosdick, "can protect a nation from the sacrifices which war levies upon future talent—the undiscovered scientists, the gifted minds, the intellectual and spirtual leaders upon whom each generation must build the hope and promise of the generation to come. The mortgage which war places upon the economic resources of a country is as nothing compared with the mortgage levied upon its future intellectual and cultural life.

"In the war that is now being carried on in Europe the sacrifices and the progress of disintegration have already begun. We can see now something of the extent of the disaster. The University of Warsaw has ceased to exist. According to reliable reports, the entire Polish faculty of the University of Cracow is in a concentration camp. The Polish members of the faculty of the University of Vilna have been dismissed.

Losses in Education

"Scarcely a year ago, the Moors entrenched in the ruined University of Madrid, used the books from the University Library as defenses in their rifle pits. The University of Prague has been shut by the German Government. The University of Strasbourg has been torn from its site and planted in Clermont-Ferrand. For reasons of economy and because their students are in military service, more than half the universities of Germany are closed. The institutions comprising the University of London have been uprooted and scattered over a wide area in southern England. The 20,000 student population of the University of Paris has shrunk to 5,000."

"In all countries, whether combatant or noncombatant, the undiscriminating necessities of military mobilization have decimated faculties and student bodies alike. In many instances the ablest men on a faculty are being drafted for various types of war work.

"Perhaps the most frightening aspect of modern war is the intellectual black-out which it creates. One does not have to subscribe to H. G. Wells's grim prophecy that 'mankind, which began in a cave and behind a windbreak, will end in the disease-soaked ruins of a slum'; but certainly the night in Europe cannot be long continued without the sacrifice of cultural values on so vast a scale that the chance of an enlightened and gracious life, not alone for this generation in Europe, but for the children and grandchildren of this generation will be irretrievably lost."

Intimate Message from Washington

Changes in Wagner Act Are Not Helped by Supreme Court Refusing to Reopen 'Little Steel' Case Which Backs Labor Board

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

So far as the courts go, the last word has been said about the part of the Republic Steel Corporation under President Tom Girdler in the "Little Steel" strike of 1937. The Supreme Court yesterday refused to reopen the decision handed down unanimously by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1939, finding the steel company responsible for the strike through its provocative tactics, and requiring it to reinstate some 5,000 employees at a cost which various estimates have placed between $9,000,000 and $16,000,000.

This redress must now be enforced, and stockholders of Republic Steel as well as the public at large may profitably review the case in hope that the findings of the courts after three years have placed the facts on a non-partisan and indisputable basis where they can be accepted as conclusive.

While a strike case is pending it is impossible to comment editorially upon it with much success for few subjects are more surcharged with emotion and bias. But if so important a case as this is neglected after the decisions of the courts are made and the judicial facts have been found, the moral lesson of the situation is lost.

To go back then, it should be recalled that when the United States Steel Corporation, suddenly reversed its policy and agreed to meet with and come to a collective bargaining agreement with organized labor, through the Congress of Industrial Organizations, "Little Steel" involving Republic and a number of other companies declined to go along. Subsequently, Myron Taylor, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation said at the annual meeting of stockholders that "the union has scrupulously followed the terms of its agreement, and the relations between the company and the union have been harmonious since that time."

But "Big Steel" was bitterly criticized by officials of "Little Steel" for its action. Mr. Girdler was a leader in the attack and at 11 p. m. on the night of May 25, 1937, pickets surrounded the Republic Steel plant in the beginning of an effort to get the same recognition from independent steel companies which United States Steel had given.

Upholds Garrison View

Dean Lloyd K. Garrison, of the Wisconsin University Law School, in testimony before the special House committee investigating the National Labor Relations Act Feb. 2, 1940 specifically cited the "Little Steel" strike to illustrate a category of American labor trouble which he said is caused by "the refusal on the part of many employers to recognize or deal with unions after they had been formed."

"It was this attitude," he said, "which underlay and precipitated the 'Little Steel' strike of 1937. That strike concerned no issue of wages, hours or working conditions, but solely the issue of recognition of the union."

The federal courts have now said their final word on this subject. They have upheld Dean Garrison's personal view, as well as the finding of the National Labor Relations Board. They have ordered the largest number of workers to be reinstated ever involved in a Labor Board case, and the amount of the cumulative back pay is also the largest to date.

In view of the importance of the matter it is interesting to recall the findings handed down against the Republic Steel Company by the Labor Board in its formal order of Oct. 18, 1938, which the courts have now upheld. Each one of these charges is the subject of detailed testimony, and each one speaks for itself:

The Labor Boards' Charges

"By its espionage, shadowing, and beatings of organizers and active members of the union; its announcements, before and after the presentation by the union of its proposed agreement, that it would not sign any contract with the union; its statements to its employees attempting to vilify and discredit the union; its threats to discharge union members and to close its plants before recognizing the union, and its other threats and warnings to employees regarding the union; its attempts to turn civil authorities, business and other interests against the union in order to further its own anti-union activities; its incitement of violence and hysteria in order to terrorize union adherents; its donation of tear and vomiting gas to the City of Massillon; its support to the Law and Order League of Massillon and the Back-to-Work Committee in Massillon, Canton and Youngstown . . . the respondent has interferred with, restrained and coerced its employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7 of the Act and has engaged in and is engaging in unfair labor practices within the meaning of Section 8 (1) of the Act."

Of the above conclusion the Circuit Court unanimously said, Nov. 8, 1939—"we think this finding is supported by the evidence and must be sustained." The Supreme Court has now agreed with the lower court by its refusal to reopen the case.

It is too soon to decide how Labor Board victories like the above will affect the Congressional drive to revise the Wagner Act, but in general it may be said that the effort to make needed changes in the Law is weakened by the suspicion that some of its sponsors do not come into the matter with clean hands. America favors collective bargaining. Reminder that a few big firms are still resisting it by any means in their power is not going to make the task of profitably amending the Act any easier.

Richard L. Strout

Social Research School Drafts Plan for Lasting European Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—A blueprint of the political, social and economic institutions to ensure a stable and enduring peace in Europe following the war is now being drafted by a group of experts of the graduate faculty of political and social science of the New School for Social Research, says Dr. Alvin Johnson, President

Operating under a special foundation grant, the project will be concerned "not with Utopian proposals, but with the concrete realities of such world problems as international migration, colonies and mandates, accessibility of raw materials and availability of export markets, Dr. Johnson said. The findings of the study will be published in book form at the end of the year, he added.

"The first line of approach is strictly economic," Dr. Johnson declared. "Here the attempt will be made to define the boundaries set by economic and social reality within which political institutions of an international character can be made workable. The second line of approach is more definitely political and will lead, it is hoped, to a clearer understanding of what political institutions will most effectively meet the social and economic needs of the European peoples in any given set of conditions which may conceivably follow the termination of hostilities.

"The only set of conditions which we are ignoring in our research is that which would be imposed by a totalitarian victory. In that contingency, the civilized peoples of Europe and of the world cannot plan. They can only pray."

Dr. Johnson said the experts who would be in charge of the study would be men "not only of the highest distinction in their several fields of scholarship, but they have had a broad background of practical experience with the actual conditions obtaining in Europe before the war."

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Ham an' Eggers Renew Campaign in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 9—It's "Twenty-Thursday," instead of "Thirty-Thursday" with the "Ham and Eggers" of California now.

Their promised pension to those over 50 has been cut down $10 a week, but there is no reduction in the political activity of the Retirement Life Payments Association.

On the contrary, they are carrying on a double-barreled—almost a triple-barreled—political campaign that is expected to keep them in the spotlight for some time to come.

Two defeats at the polls have brought about a "reorganization" in the Association and important changes in their proposed constitutional amendment, and they are now going strong again.

Has Two Objectives

Their double-barreled political effort has two objectives: first, to get the "Ham and Eggs" slate elected at the Democratic state primary election on May 7; and, second, to get their revised R. L. P. A. amendment into the California ballots in the November general election. Petitions began circulating this week to capture the 318,000 signatures necessary to bring the measure before the electorate on Nov. 5.

As a spare third barrel, "Ham and Eggers" individually are taking a great interest in the election which may be held about midsummer to determine whether Gov. Culbert L. Olson shall be recalled. The R. P. L. A. is not officially sponsoring the petitions now circulating for the recall election, but many a "Ham and Egger" is putting his signature on the dotted line, recalling the fact that Governor Olson got his vote in 1938 by warm words for the pension scheme, and then, after being elected, repudiated the pension project.

The "Twenty-Thursday" people are sanguine as to their prospects in the May Democratic primary. There are four slates in the field, contending for control of the California delegation to the Party's national convention in Chicago next July.

This lack of unity among California Democrats, they feel, is playing into their hands. They say they have more than 400,000 active members in their organization, and can control well over 1,000,000 votes.

Should a recall election be held in July, they will have their candidate to succeed Governor Olson. It may be Nathan T. Porter, one of their ablest champions and orators. There is still time to think of this, however, when it becomes certain whether a recall election will be held.

The new and revised R. L. P. amendment is a great improvement, "Ham and Eggers" feel, over the one that rolled up a million votes last time, but was nevertheless defeated.

Modified Its Attitude

It goes out of its way to avoid alienating church and other organizations who were dismayed by the former plan's intention to levy a tax on their incomes. The new amendment expressly excepts from its proposed 3 per cent gross income tax all "voluntary contributions, receipts of dues, or other gift income of any church, labor union, Chamber of Commerce, trade association, political or public welfare association, or of any religious, benevolent, fraternal, or charitable association or organization, school, clinic, hospital, sanitarium or other institution supported by freewill offerings, dues-paying members or voluntary contributions."

The 3 per cent gross income tax would replace all state, local and municipal taxes. "Ham and Eggers" say the tax is modeled after similar levies in Indiana and Hawaii—but with differences.

Reaching out to the younger people, the new scheme offers $7 a week to all unemployed between 21 and 50, including students between 21 and 24, if their parents cannot pay for their education.

Brooklyn District Attorney Unravels Murder Gang Setup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—The macabre narrative of the activities of the murder-by-contract gang with headquarters in Brooklyn continued to unwind here, following a charge by William O'Dwyer, District Attorney of Kings County, that Louis Capone, a Brooklyn restaurant keeper, now held as a material witness, was liaison man for the gang of professional murderers.

Mr. Capone—no relation to Al Capone, notorious Chicago gangster who recently completed a term at Alcatraz Prison for income tax evasion—maintained communication with Abe Reles and Martin Oldstein, leaders of the gang, and Harry Strauss and other hirelings, Mr. O'Dwyer said. Mr. Reles has been talking to the district attorney's office about the activities of the murder syndicate that has operated in all parts of the country, but especially in New York City and Sullivan County.

"Mr. Capone had his fingers dipped in every crime committed by the murder syndicate," Mr. O'Dwyer declared. "He was the contact man between such lesser lights as Mr. Strauss, Harry Maione and the rest of the men like Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, but he was not the real head of the mob."

Mr. Strauss and Mr. Maione are under indictment for first degree murder in connection with the revelations of the gang's operations.

Whereas the other members of the Brooklyn murder ring were often brought to public attention through arrests by police in connection with killings, Mr. Capone lingered in the shadows from which he emerged but once in 1935, when he was questioned about the slaying of Joseph Amberg and his chauffeur, Morris Kessler, also gangsters. He was dismissed in Brooklyn Homicide Court for lack of evidence. Title to the Amberg trade in narcotics soon after the murder was, however, found to be vested in the Reles-Strauss-Maione mob, it was recalled.

The Amberg murder was also reported to have been connected with the murder in Newark a few weeks before of Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Flegenheimer, but this was never proved.

At the same time, disclosures by gang leaders and others at Mr. O'Dwyer's office have revealed the struggle between the murder-by-contract gang and that of the Shapiro Brothers. The two groups were gaining power rapidly in Brooklyn in the early 1930's.

The Shapiro gang, led in turn, by Meyer, Irving and Willis Shapiro, controlled slot machine operations and many other illegal enterprises in the Borough and was becoming a serious menace to the professional killers' syndicate which "liquidated" them one after another and thus routed competition.

Irving Shapiro was killed in the hallway of his home in Brooklyn on July 11, 1931, his murderers getting away. On Sept. 17 ,1931, Meyer was shot to death in Manhattan. The murder syndicate members were questioned about the killing, but were dismissed for lack of evidence.

The body of Willis was found on a sand lot in Canarasie, Brooklyn, on July 18, 1934. This left the Reles-Goldstein gang in undisputed control of organized illegal activities in Brooklyn.

Honors for Washington's Mother Are Proposed by Colonial Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—National honors for Mary Ball, mother of George Washington, are proposed in a resolution forwarded to President Roosevelt by the National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists.

The President is asked to propose to Congress the setting aside of Aug. 25 as Mary Ball Day, to be observed annually throughout the Nation with appropriate ceremonies.

Postmaster General James A. Farley is asked by the Society to cause to be prepared a Mary Ball Washington commemorative postage stamp to honor "an outstanding example of the ideal pioneer American mother, who played an important part in the making of America by giving our country its illustrious leader and its first President. . . ."

The resolution sets forth the fact that "by her noble example of piety and integrity, she early instilled these basic principles in the heart and mind of her son, George, who, in turn, was influenced by these high ideals which enabled him to determine wisely the great issues which resulted in the founding of this great Nation, by first winning the war for American liberty and secondly by the formation of the Constitutional Government of the United States of America. . . ."

The Society chose Aug. 25, the date on which Martha Ball Washington passed on, for its recommendation for national observance. "The exact date of her birth is not known," says the resolution. August 25 came "only four months after her first-born son had been inaugurated the first President of the United States."

The resolution was originated and adopted by the Mary Jemison Chapter of the Society. Clubs and societies of many national organizations and hundreds of local clubs have been asked to co-operate.

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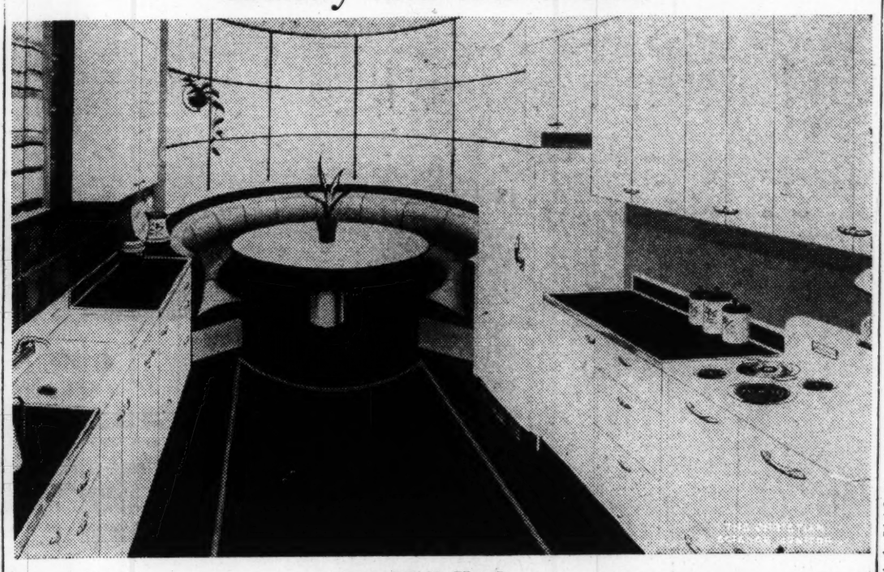

Two-Wall Kitchen

Design of General Electric Company for power-run cook room, uniting convenience with style

Mechanics Put to Work Modernizing Kitchen

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Eighth of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story."

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The parlor may be the center of the home, but it sometimes seems to the American housewife that she spends most of her time in the kitchen. So, when the laboratories and research rooms of the gas and electric industries tell her that in the last few years they have developed labor-saving devices that do pretty nearly everything in the kitchen but decide whether it's to be steak or spaghetti for supper, she is ready to listen.

In contrast with the old days, which were anything but "good" when it came to cooking over a wood stove and washing dishes in a meager supply of hot water, today's all-gas and all-electric kitchens are striking proof that Yankee ingenuity has not confined itself to automobiles, airplanes, and radios.

Automatic cooking appliances, noiseless refrigerators, garbage disposal equipment, hot-water heaters that are as ornamental as they are efficient, workless dishwashers—the new labor-savers reach into every nook of the ultra-modern kitchen, swelling the army of women finding liberation from century-old routine.

But perhaps a visit to two neighbors in suburban Pennsylvania, one with her all-gas kitchen, the other with her all-electric kitchen, will give us the best idea of what the factories have done toward making kitchen work easier and more enjoyable. And we shall also see that the modern kitchen has at last joined the other rooms of the house in the beauty of its appointments and arrangement.

By Use of Gas

Visiting first the all-gas kitchen, we are taken to examine the automatic gas range, which almost seems to think for itself. Built in all sizes and varieties, it is particularly remarkable for its automatic time clock and its oven heat control. To explain how they work, suppose our housewife has planned an oven meal that takes two hours to cook, at a temperature of 350 degrees, with everything ready at six o'clock, yet she wants to spend the afternoon away from home. She merely turns the heat control to 350 degrees, then sets the time clock to light the oven at four o'clock and turn it off at six o'clock. It is as simple as that.

The enthusiastic housewife then points out another development in her stove—the smokeless broiler, with grids so designed that the hot fat drops down into a tray, out of the way of the flame. The broiler itself pulls out and away from the flame, so that turning the steak is easily accomplished; and cleaning the porcelain enamel finish afterwards is likewise easily attended to. Broilers are also placed beneath the oven flame, so that baking and broiling may go on together.

In addition, many of the ranges certified in the testing laboratories of the American Gas Association are made so that the housewife can choose whether she wants her oven on the right hand, the left hand or in the center. Burners are now cup-shaped, one row of flame within the other, thus concentrating heat beneath the utensil, instead of letting a portion slip around the side and be lost.

Standing beside the stove and designed in styles that can serve as an extra table, is the kitchen's automatic gas water heater. Coming in all sizes, depending upon the amount of water a family uses, the heater is equipped with a temperature control, or thermostat, which signals for gas when it is needed and shuts it off automatically when the water in the storage tank reaches the desired temperature of about 140 degrees. With completely automatic action, it ensures hot water at an even temperature at all times, since water withdrawn from the tank is simultaneously replaced and heated.

Right Degree of Heat

To note a special point, the American Gas Association advises housewives that water at 140 degrees is considered by research laboratories to be ideal for dishwashing and laundering. It won't scald the hands and is below the point at which corrosion in tank and pipes is accelerated.

A third gas appliance in the all-electric kitchen is the "noiseless" refrigerator, marketed, strangely enough, under the name of Electrolux. The heat from a tiny gas flame sends a simple refrigerant circulating through the system, with no starting, stopping or interruption in operation.

In addition to its noiselessness, due to its freedom from moving parts, the gas refrigerator also emphasizes its automatic defrosting. You turn the knob over to "defrost" and back to normal position in one movement. The refrigerator never stops entirely, but when the frost has melted, it returns again to normal without any attention from anybody.

Saying goodbye to our hostess, we step across the street to visit the all-electric kitchen of her neighbor, where we find the electric dishwasher, disposall, range, refrigerator and water-heater. Those we see are produced by the General Electric Company in their plants at Bridgeport, Conn.

Equipped with a row of controls that reminds one of an automobile dashboard, the electric stove makes just plain cooking as outmoded as a horse and buggy on Fifth Avenue. Each burner has its own Tel-A-Cook control switch which permits regulation of the cooking according to five different strengths or "speeds."

Controlling the Current

When the switch is turned to High for fast cooking, the Tel-A-Cook switch light is red; for vigorous boiling or deep fat frying, it is yellow; for a rolling boil, it is purple; for a gentle steaming heat it is green, while blue signifies just enough heat to keep foods warm. Some stoves also come equipped with electric timers and clocks, while all stoves are made for them.

A prominent spot in any all-electric kitchen is occupied by the refrigerator, which has almost become sine qua non with the modern housewife. In our particular kitchen the electric refrigerator has concentrated on selective air conditions with controlled humidity. Cooled air circuits are constantly passing over the food, while the air itself is revitalized through passing through the activated carbon of a filter.

An adjustable Humi-dial on the Crisping Department permits control of the humidity where perishable vegetables are stored, while one is able to keep frozen foods in their solid state in the Cold Storage dish with its automatic humidity control top.

The next two items in the all-electric kitchen are the garbage disposer and the dishwasher, which are so constructed that they may be placed together to form one compact appliance, which, with its flat top may easily serve as an added table in a crowded room.

Dishes, silver, pots, and pans are cleaned in the dishwasher at pasteurization temperature, in a process that includes spraying, washing, and rinsing. In less than 10 minutes, the dishes, silver and cooking utensils necessary for a large family can be washed, rinsed and dried all by the operation of simple handle controls. Hot water is introduced into the unit through a rotating spray nozzle located near the center between the upper and lower trays, while the left handle operates the motor switch and water inlet valve and the right handle opens and shuts the drain valve.

Directed Power

Its companion piece, the General Electric Disposall, is primarily a shredding machine which grinds up table refuse and leftovers so finely that they can be washed down the kitchen drain. It is designed for installation under the sink and provides a large sink drain opening, operating upon the twist of the drain.

Possessing an electric sink, the housewife is freed from two of her most unpleasant tasks—dish washing and garbage disposal. Mechanism is available for installation in old-fashioned kitchens.

General Electric water heaters, equipped with Calrod Thrift Heating Units, come in many sizes and shapes to fit any corner of the kitchen. Thermosnaps automatically maintain the desired water temperature, while other characteristics of the heater are heavy rock-wool insulation, a cold water baffle to minimize mixing of hot and cold water and a heat trap to prevent circulation and cooling in the pipes.

Between the all-gas and the all-electric arrangement, then, it looks as if drudgery had met its match, although the housewife provided with a mechanical kitchen may be bothered by a husband who prefers operating its equipment to playing with Junior's electric train.

$5,000 in Prizes Await Essayists On U. S. Stake in Future of China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Five thousand dollars in cash prizes will be awarded to students in American colleges and universities writing the best essays on the subject, "Our Stake in the Future of China," according to an announcement by the China Essay Contest, of which Mrs. Pherbia Thomas Thornburg is director.

The contest is designed to stimulate thought and discussion on Far Eastern questions, and especially to promote consideration of "why it is to the interest of the United States to have a strong, free, and independent China," according to Mrs. Thornburg.

An array of experts, including many who have interested themselves in Far Eastern affairs, are to judge the essays, all of which must be submitted by midnight of June 30, 1940.

Judges are: Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Director, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus Yale University; Pearl Buck, author; Mrs. William Brown Meloney, Editor of This Week Magazine; Theodore Roosevelt, former United States High Commissioner to the Philippines; Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah; Lowell Thomas, radio commentator; Alexander Woollcott, author and critic, and Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. Navy (retired).

The first prize is $1,200 in cash and carries with it a round-trip to China via Pan American Airways Clipper ship, Far Eastern conditions permitting. The second prize is $750; the third, $500, and there are 34 other prizes.

College newspapers publishing the best stories on the essay contest will receive cash prizes totaling $500. Judges for the newspaper award are: Col. Gilbert Hodges, New York Sun; Col. Frank Knox, Chicago Daily News, and William Allen White, Emporia Gazette.

'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'

Wouldn't you like to write about that wonderful vacation in the Rockies, in Europe, or elsewhere you still discuss, and receive a free six months' subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Here is how you can do it:

1. Write not more than 300 words on what you remember as your best vacation. Write, or type, plainly, on one side of the paper.
2. Mail your story to the Vacation Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
3. Do this soon, for all contributions must reach Boston by April 17, 1940.
4. This offer is open to everyone except employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The 36 best stories will be published in The Christian Science Monitor, three each day for 12 days, from May 13-25, inclusive. Here is an opportunity to share your happiest vacation times with other Monitor readers. If you are already subscribing, you might wish to have the paper go to some friend. If so, please give the name and address when sending in your story.

Georgian Fund For University Center Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—As Agnes Scott College and Emory University bring to a close their individual efforts to do their share in matching funds of the General Education Board, the general campaign to raise funds for the contemplated University Center here is getting into full stride.

Approximately $3,000,000 have been pledged already toward the $5,000,000 share of these two schools in the plan. When the full amount is assured the General Education Board will provide another $2,500,000.

Co-operating in the general plan, in addition to these two independent institutions above, are the Atlanta Art Association, Columbia Theological Seminary and the University of Georgia, with its engineering branch, the Georgia School of Technology.

A committee of 450, under George Winship, has been set up to obtain advance donations prior to the general campaign, which opens April 29.

This program has greatest significance for all denominational institutions in this region, in particular those here in and near Atlanta. It has been apparent for some time that a co-operative merging of their resources was the only practicable solution of their problem of dwindling resources, increased expenses and sharply increased competition. While schools of this class have most to gain through the merged and shared facilities the state-supported schools, with their uncertain legislative-budgeted support have a problem that is nearly as great.

Surveys of the institutions here have frequently brought out that, in the rush to increase plant structural facilities to meet growing enrollment demands, all too little financial support has been left for laboratory facilities and curriculum improvement.

By the plan now undertaken, facilities from each participating unit will be dovetailed to provide a strongly integrated educational facility in which a high quality of educational material and opportunity will be offered to every student, as well as almost unlimited resources for graduate work, to meet growing professional needs of the region.

Man Who Made Rayon Cord Tires Do 80,000 Miles Awarded Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 9—For his part in developing rayon cord tires which have achieved mileage records as high as 3,000 per cent above standard tire performance, William H. Bradshaw, Director of rayon research for du Pont, has been awarded the 1940 Jacob F. Schoellkopf Gold Medal of the Western New York Section of the American Chemical Society.

Addressing the American Chemical Society in its annual spring meeting he cited truly "astounding results" produced by tires with "Cordura" rayon cord, citing, "carefully controlled tests covering many millions of miles."

On an overloaded, high speed run in a hot country, rayon tires gave 80,000 miles of service in circumstances that wore out ordinary tires after 3,000 miles. In another instance, he said, the rayon cords held up for 18,000 miles of service under conditions of temperature which ended the usefulness of standard tires in 600 miles. "Cordura actually has a higher tensile strength than structural steel," he added, "and is twice as strong as the rayon used in ordinary textile fabrics.

"The secret of its success in tires is its ability to maintain its great strength at elevated temperatures. In practical terms a rayon tire is as safe at 105 degrees as the older type tire at 75 degrees. Despite marked improvement in tire design and construction, modern requirements frequently subject the carcass to violent stresses which tax the natural fibers previously used beyond their endurance.

"While mileage expectancy for rayon and cotton is about the same at 60 degrees, the advantage of the rayon tire increases very rapidly as the temperature rises. At 75 degrees it is twice as good and at 105 degrees it averages 10 times the service obtained from cotton tires."

He compared the technique of manufacturing "Cordura" with that employed in making piano wire, emphasizing the effect of stretching or pulling out the original length. Nylon yarn also derives superior strength from application of this principle, he pointed out, as does silk in its spinning by the silkworm.

"The finished Cordura is cotton in the same sense that piano wire is iron," he pointed out.

The medal awarded to Mr. Bradshaw is "for distinguished chemical achievement which has resulted in the commercial production of Cordura, a high strength viscose yarn used extensively in the manufacture of automobile tires."

Most Steel Strikers Of 1937 Back on Jobs

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 9 (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation said yesterday compliance with a National Labor Board reinstatement order would "not involve any serious re-employment problem" since "the greater number" of 1937 strikers have "long since been returned to work."

The Nation's third-largest steel company issued this comment after Supreme Court refusal to review an N. L. R. B. order directing reinstatement of most of the strikers. William F. Donovan, District Director of Steel Workers Organizing Committee, called the Supreme Court action "the greatest victory ever achieved by organized labor."

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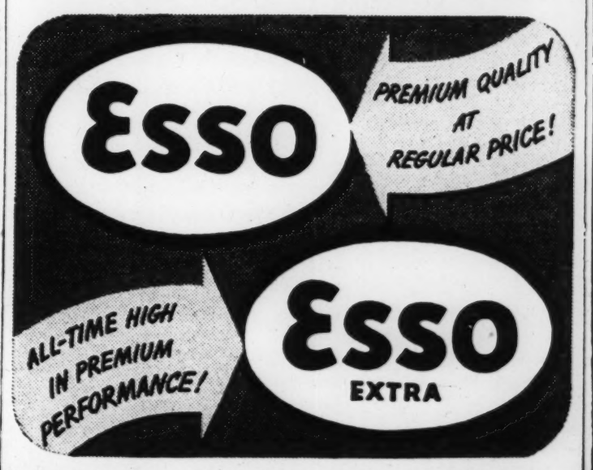

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Education Declared to Need Fitting to Varied People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—A return to idealism to replace the "wave of cynicism, pessimism, and materialism," seen among young people is an outstanding need today, according to Miss Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College. As one of the speakers at the seventieth anniversary dinner of the Young Women's Christian Association at the Commodore Hotel last night, Miss Woolley urged a renewed emphasis on joy in work and upon religious leadership.

"I should like to center my thought on what the Association may do upon one of the outstanding needs of the day in which we live, namely, the need of idealism," she said. "First of all, there is its opportunity along the line of industrial idealism."

Miss Woolley paid tribute to the results in practical training accomplished by the Association. "But there is a by-product also important," she added, "and that is, joy in the work. The acquirement of skills ought to be a source of pleasure—by no means always true. Directly stimulating joy in work is the opportunity offered to men and women by the Craft Students' League, to learn and practice the technique of art crafts."

Miss Woolley concluded with a plea for the development of wholesale reading tastes and recognition of the need for "inspiring religious leadership."

Dean Henry Wyman Holmes, of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, praised the Young Women's Christian Association for pioneering in education which provides individual guidance for young women.

"You have done the non-usual thing," he declared. "If anything is needed, it is a breaking down of traditions that have outlived their usefulness. Tradition begins to obscure the freshness of vision with which an institution starts. Education today suffers from a lack of realization that it must fit a highly varied population. Young people cannot be treated abstractly as minds that are to be trained."

Establishment of a "school for polite unlearning" was advocated by Miss Ruth Rouse, President of the World's Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, in order to correct misconceptions regarding other nations. A deeper understanding of the values of a people should supplant thoughtless conclusions as to the peculiarities of any certain race, she held.

The growth of the "Y" since it opened a single room in 1870 was traced by various speakers. Reference was made particularly to the classes in sewing, music, stenography and other vocations and avocations. A branch was opened for Negro women in 1905. During 1939, the attendance at Association activities was 1,478,222.

Lincoln's Hunger for 'Larnin' Could Scarcely Surpass This

COGGON, Iowa, April 9 (AP)—Talk about getting an education the hard way—

Jack and Bishop Toms, sons of a Coggon farmer, get up at 3:45 in the morning, milk 30 cows, drive a milk route and then streak to classes at the University of Iowa, 46 miles from home in Iowa City, Iowa.

Jack is a freshman. Bishop spent three years in the University of Nebraska where the family formerly lived. He will enter Iowa Law School next year after completing his liberal arts work.

Jack and Bishop use a milking machine in getting the cows out of the way each morning. They cool the milk and load their insulated truck before a 6:15 a. m. breakfast.

Between home and Cedar Rapids, 20 miles away, they pick up milk from five farms. After leaving a ton and a half of milk with a Cedar Rapids dairy, they park the truck and catch the 9 a. m. interurban for Iowa City.

Homeward bound, they catch the 5 p. m. trolley, pick up the truck at Cedar Rapids and reach the Toms farm about 7 p. m.

Study on the interurban and between the 7 p. m. dinner and bedtime at 9 o'clock.

All of which leaves 6 hours and 45 minutes of sleep, except on week ends when dad and a younger brother take care of the cows, leaving the boys to relax until 7 a. m.

Jack and Bishop don't get paid for milking—that's just helping dad. They receive $6 a day for driving the milk route.

Each month they meet a $30 payment on the truck and spend $40 for gas and oil. The interurban requires another $21 monthly, leaving them a narrowly sufficient $89 for university fees; lunches and clothing.

Betwixt and between all that hurrying, they somehow find time to have dates on most week ends.

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DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

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GUARANTEED FRESH

Migratory Waterfowl Estimated at 55,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government experts said they believed the continental supply of migratory waterfowl had increased 15 per cent since last spring.

Between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 ducks and geese have started their flights for northern breeding grounds, the Bureau of Biological Survey estimated.

French Lose Illusions As to the Glory in War

Paris . . . the war . . . these are not all of France. From provinces and cities often unreported in the news, the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor rounds out the picture of France today. This is the concluding article in his series.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—How is France "taking" the war? What is the state of French morale, at the front and behind the lines? These were questions to which I naturally sought the answers in the course of a trip in which I visited all the larger French provincial towns, Lyon, Marseille, Bordeaux, Nice, and saw something of regions as different from Paris and from each other as the foothills of the Pyrenees, the Riviera and the Valley of the Rhone.

Now the role of the inquiring reporter in a country at war is delicate and not always successful. It is not for nothing that posters have been put up all over the country with the warnings: "Be quiet. Be distrustful. The walls have ears." A good deal of publicity has been given to the exploits of German spies and a foreign journalist, however adequate his credentials, sometimes finds himself an object of distrust.

I received a good illustration of this tendency when I called at the editorial office of a well-known newspaper in a town of southern France. The editor looked distrustfully at my letter of introduction from the Commissariat of Information in Paris and displayed flat unwillingness to discuss the simplest and most harmless questions about the effect of the war on the life of the town where his newspaper was published. Every question elicited a painful squirm, accompanied by a suggestion that I should go to the police, or return to Paris and find out about his town there or perhaps look it up in an encyclopedia.

Regret It Could Be So

I soon took my leave after a little unfruitful conversation along these lines. One could perhaps understand the editor's ultra-cautious attitude. Yet I could not repress a sense of regret at encountering, in democratic and individualistic France, the hush-hush psychology, the fear of some invisible censor that is one of the least pleasant aspects of life under dictatorships.

This experience fortunately was not typical. But it was not unique. And it was instructive in showing that it is not so easy, in time of war, to get beneath the surface and acquire a clear, straightforward picture of what the people are thinking and feeling.

Apart from the lurking suspicion that the traveling journalist may be an enemy agent, there is another inhibiting consideration. One often reads in the French newspapers that a group of alleged Communists has been placed under arrest or that someone has received a prison sentence for seditious talk. Consequently, a malcontent would not be likely to open up his grievances to a stranger.

However, after making these necessary and proper reservations, I would say that I found two very strong tendencies in French public opinion, inasumch as I was able to sample it during the trip. "Il faut en finir," "we must make an end of it," is a very popular watchword with soldiers and civilians alike.

Tired of Uncertainty

Frenchmen of all classes are sick of living in a world of uncertainty, of continual threats of violence. There is an immense popular demand for a world in which men can live without keeping one finger metaphorically on the trigger of a machinegun. And in this feeling is the solid bedrock of support for French statesmen who insist that there must be no compromise peace, no "truce between two aggressions."

At the same time there is a most complete absence of illusion as to what war means for the future of the individual and of the country. A veterinary surgeon in one of the Riviera towns, after saying very emphatically that Hitler had to be stopped ("you can't allow a nation to go on stealing countries as an individual might snatch purses") recalled that he had been through the four years of the last war and, although an elderly man, had been called up as a reserve officer when this war broke out. He had been subsequently provisionally released.

"Life ought to be something better than playing soldiers," the doctor continued thoughtfully. "We are obliged to pay the most fantastic taxes. None of us knows what will become of the savings which men like myself had put away for our old age."

Not a Singing War

A labor leader in Lyon, after declaring that war was unavoidable, that Germany was like an automobile rushing straight at a pedestrian who could not avoid the challenge, that peace could be the result not of talk but of military victory, soberly added:

"The workers who left for the front did not sing. Too many of them had lost their fathers in the last war."

In traveling through France one is struck by the outward calm. There are minor inconveniences; trains are fewer and more crowded; porters are not to be found at the smaller stations, or at larger ones late at night. But one is hardly conscious that here is a country living through what may prove to be the decisive ordeal of its history. Reading through a history of France my attention was struck by one of the passionate manifestoes of Lazare Carnot, the great War Minister of revolutionary France. It was dated Aug. 23, 1793, and read:

"From this moment until the time when the enemy will be chased from the territory of the Republic all the French people are permanently requisitioned for the service of the armies. The young men will go to fight. The married men will forge the arms and transport the foodstuffs. The women will make tents and clothing and will serve in the hospitals. The children will collect the old linen. The old men will have themselves carried to the public places to stir up the courage of the fighters, to preach hatred of kings and the unity of the Republic. The national buildings will be converted into barracks and workshops of arms, the cellars will be dug up to extract saltpetre from the soil."

Now Matter of Course

Of this fierce enthusiasm one sees little sign in France today. But this is no doubt largely because what had to be done by swift, desperate improvisation in Carnot's time is almost automatically done by law today. In 1940, as in 1793, the French people are practically requisitioned for the service of the armies. Every able-bodied man, of military age, with a few exceptions for essential administrative services, is taken for the Army. The women today are carrying out the work behind the lines which Carnot marked out for them. Children, sometimes organized as Boy Scouts, are collecting old iron and doing other odd jobs which the war requires.

The character of the war offers one reason why French emotion has not been roused to fever pitch. The enemy is not on French soil. Casualties are measured in thousands, not in hundreds of thousands or in millions. More than one person with whom I talked in the provinces remarked that this kind of war was hard for the impatient French temperament to bear.

In this atmosphere of waiting and suspense the multiplying daily inconveniences of wartime life, the high cost of living, the impoverishment, the long working hours, the shortages of this or that commodity, probably bulk larger than they would if the whole attention of the country were riveted on a new Verdun.

Red Defeatists a Nuisance

The Communists, legally suppressed and often arrested, but by no means "liquidated," in the Soviet sense of the term, are a nuisance with their defeatist propaganda, which exploits all the everyday hardships and grievances of the people. It remains to be seen whether they are a serious menace.

The average citizen of France, if privately and informally interviewed, does not, except in the rarest of cases, burst out in a spontaneous oration about the rightness of France's war aims and the certainty of victory. He, or she is more apt to talk about how much the soldiers at the front suffered from cold or how coffee and coal are becoming scarce.

This does not mean that morale is bad. Napoleon called his soldiers "grognards," grumblers. And their morale was good enough to carry them to every capital in Europe, from Madrid to Moscow. And if the day should come when a new phase of the war, a vast offensive, for instance, on land and in the air, would make every Frenchman feel not only intellectually but physically that the existence of his country was threatened there would, I believe, be just as great an upsurge of popular resolution to fight to the end as Carnot aroused in 1793.

Nazi Sees Il Duce

ROME, April 9 (AP) — German Ambassador Count Hans Georg Viktor von Mackensen today visited Premier Benito Mussolini after an earlier call on Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano.

The purpose of Count von Mackensen's visit with Il Duce was not divulged, but informed foreign quarters presumed he informed the Premier of Germany's action in Scandinavia and consulted him on the war outlok, including Italy's position.

Norway's Army Peak: 200,000

Norway, at war with Germany, has a regular Army of approximately 30,000. The various estimates of the war strength which would be raised by the calling out of all reservists range from 132,000 to 200,000 men.

Some 2,000 commissioned and noncommissioned professional officers provide the nucleus of the armed force. Military service is compulsory in Norway.

The country's Air Force is estimated at between 100 and 200 modern planes. It is organized as an arm of the Army, and includes some motors and parts purchased from the United States.

The Norwegian Navy is comprised essentially of coast defense vessels—possibly some 50 small craft. The largest naval vessels are two 4,000-ton craft, one 40 and the other 43 years old. Both mount 8.2-inch guns.

Denmark's Army comprises three divisions with fortress troops, with war strength of from 100,000 to 160,000 and peace strength of 11,000. Its air force of 90 ships is considered entirely negligible. Its Navy consists of two antiquated coast defense battleships, one cruiser-minelayer, 20 torpedo boats and 12 submarines.

A recent compendium on the armies and armaments of the world notes that Denmark "is dominated by adjacent Germany and may easily be overrun by her neighbor. . . . The Scandinavian nations hold the key to the Baltic Sea, entrance to which only can be effected through the Skagerrak and Kattegat, except for the Kiel Canal, in German territory."

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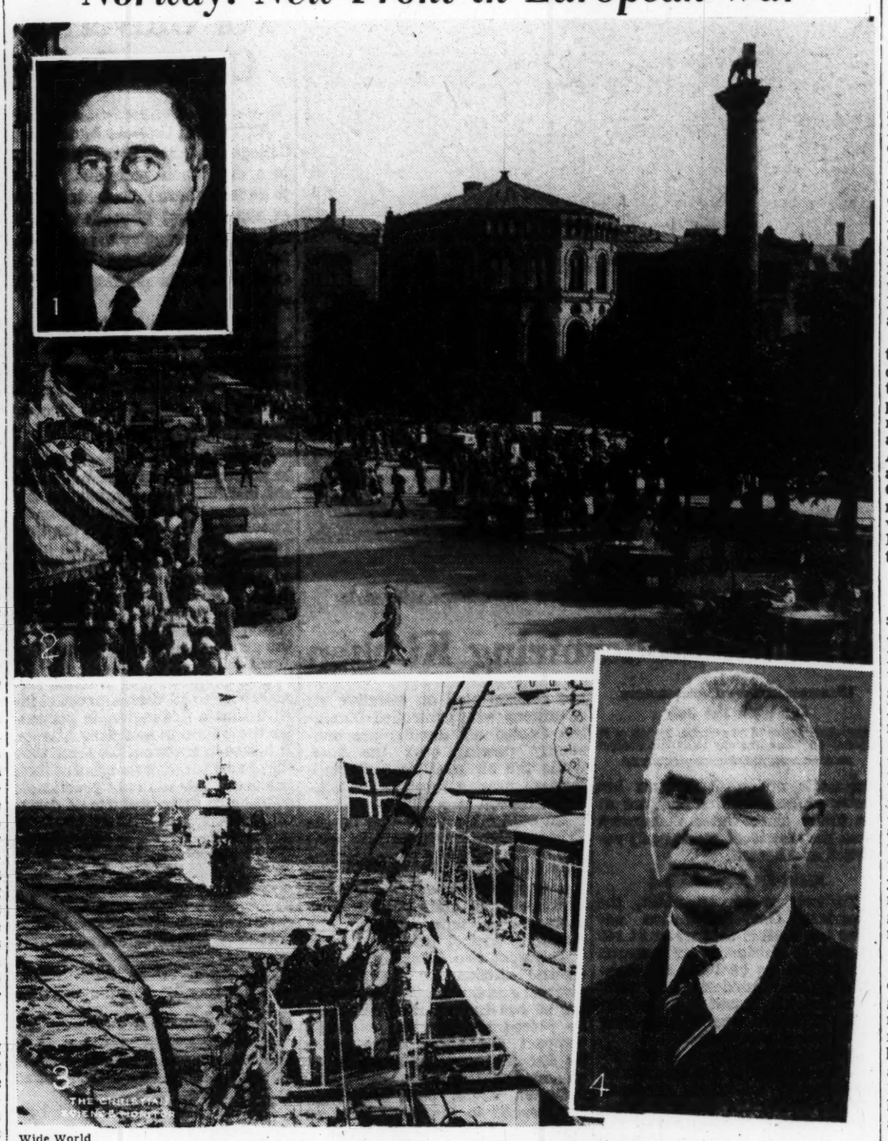
GREAT WHITE FLEET

Norway: New Front in European War



Wide World

Figures and Places in Baltic Spotlight

1. Johan Nygaardsvold, Prime Minister of Norway. 2. The Oslo Parliament House. 3. Ships of the Norwegian Navy on patrol duty off the West Coast to prevent violation of territorial waters which extend out three miles from shore and within which free shipping has been permitted to ships of all nations. Allied mines were laid in three regions off Norway's coast to cut off shipment of iron ore to Germany through the territorial waters. 4. Dr. Halvdan Koht, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Norway.

Exchange and Exports Play Vital Wartime Role in Canada

OTTAWA, April 9 (CP)—Import restrictions and Government control of foreign exchange in the sterling area cut deeper into Canadian export trade in wartime than the menace of mines and U-boats, a review of Canada's trade prospects show.

While volume of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, South Africa, the British West Indies and the United States may be expected to increase, wartime measures taken by some British Empire countries will reduce sharply their purchase of Canadian goods. The shrinkage will run into millions of dollars, it is estimated reliably here.

Britain and certain of its empire partners, notably New Zealand and Australia, want to sell as much of their goods as possible on foreign markets so as to build up reserves of credit in the money of the countries they sell to, as funds to purchase necessities of war.

At the same time, they want to keep their own money in the country, so they have restricted foreign purchases to essentials, particularly from countries with whom there are foreign exchange difficulties.

The sterling area includes the United Kingdom and its colonies and Dominions with the exception of Canada.

Even Empire countries purchasing in Canada have to buy Canadian dollars to make wartime purchases. New Zealand and Australia need to build up their sterling reserves for future purchases, and so the import restrictions they have made strike sharply at Canada.

The situation in regard to Canadian trade with the United Kingdom is a little different. The Dominion Government repatriated Canadian securities held in Britain and thus provided some $100,000,000 of Canadian dollars with which the United Kingdom can buy in Canada.

The long list of import restrictions of the British Board of Trade keep Canadian imports to essentials, but it has been announced that the United Kingdom will require large quantities of Canadian bacon, cheese, wheat and war equipment, including munitions, so the necessary purchases should more than balance the loss of "luxury" goods.

Finance Minister Ralston has estimated that the United Kingdom would purchase some $500,000,000 worth of goods in Canada in 1940 compared with $328,000,000 in 1939, which should represent an increase of around $200,000,000, particularly when account is taken of the fact that figures of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in past years have included goods eventually shipped by British importers to other countries.

Scapa Flow Is Again Bombed; Two Planes Down, British Say

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—German planes dropped incendiary and high explosive bombs in their third raid within a month last night on Great Britain's Scapa Flow naval base, the Air Ministry reported early today. At least two German planes were shot down, the British said, and a third was believed brought down before the attack ended.

The raid, which came while the Allies stood fast by their mine-laying in Norwegian territorial waters, despite vigorous Norwegian protests, resulted in no damage to shipping, the British added by the Royal Air Force fighter aircraft, and it is believed that a third, which was severely damaged by machine-gunfire and was last seen diving toward the sea, met with the same fate."

[In Berlin the official news agency announced that "several heavy units" of the British Fleet had been hit in the raid, The United Press reported.]

The statement issued by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security said:

"During a raid on Scapa Flow yesterday evening a number of incendiary and high explosive bombs were dropped. No damage was caused to warships or other shipping.

"There were no casualties.

"Small fires were started in the heather by the incendiary bombs which fell on the moorland, and the roof of an outlying farmhouse was damaged by the fire of high explosive bombs which fell near. No other damage to property was caused.

"It is now known that two of the enemy aircraft which took part in the raid were shot down

Canada's Forests Seen Post-War Aid to Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Employment in Canada's forests would provide a "half-way house" for soldiers seeking readjustment to civilian life when they return from the war, according to Robson Black, Vice-President and Manager of the Canadian Forestry Association.

In a recent statement here, he recommended this not only as a solution to the problem of post-war transition, but as an opportunity for much needed development of forest resources and tourist attractions.

It is believed here that the half-way house between the volunteer's return from war service and his final re-entry to normal employment will be found in such enterprises as the National Forestry program now in effect in all provinces. There are dozens of locations, it is pointed out, where a few weeks of well-directed labor would revolutionize a section of woodlands, a potential tourist attraction, a community playground, a runaway stream, a stretch of treeless highways.

War Stalemate Breaks to Scandinavia

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the West Front deadlocked by the mountains of cement and steel of the Maginot and Siegfried lines, military observers have been daily expecting a German attempt to break through either to the north or to the south of the front—either in the Balkans, through Hungary or Rumania, or through Scandinavia. The first blow has fallen in Scandinavia and, after an interval of more than a century, the northern wars that once kept Europe in unrest have broken out again.

How the Scandinavians contrived to keep themselves largely clear of the World War is something of a mystery, explained partly by the fact that both Germans and Allies were trying for a decision on the Western Front. At the very beginning of that war, an inquiry came from Germany to Copenhagen as to whether Denmark proposed to mine the Danish waters and so make sure that the British fleet would keep its distance.

World War Stayed South

The Danes, thus placed in something like the position of Norway during the past weeks, with Britain demanding that it block the use of its waters by German ships, were just as anxious as Norway has been to keep a strict neutrality. They saw, however, that if they refused, Germany would lay the mines itself — as Britain has done in Norway. Denmark therefore finally decided to lay the mines, and that action satisfied Germany, for she saw that the West Front could not be turned from the north, and beyond losses to Danish, and still more to Norwegian shipping, the great struggle never came to the north.

If the north is in turmoil again today it is under very different conditions from those of the great wars of the north, when Denmark and Sweden were the great rivals and Norway was shuttled helplessly between them according as the balance swayed. Around 1700 Norway had only 500,000 inhabitants and in Napoleon's time about 900,000.

It was only in 1902 that Norway separated from Sweden and began its career as an independent state. Only during recent months, when its value in the economic struggle between Germany and the Allies was enhanced by its control of the sea lane for German iron ore shipments from Northern Sweden, has it become a factor of first importance in the war between the powers.

On one occasion, in 1448, when Norway was a territory that might be compared politically with Alaska or the Yukon today, the Swedes chose one king for the country and the Danes another. The Danes on that occasion won, and that was when Norway lost the Orkneys and Shetlands, for Christian, the Danish nominee, being short of money, pawned those islands, which had gone with the territory for centuries, to the King of Scotland. Today those same islands are Britain's great naval base in the north.

When Denmark was last involved in a great struggle, its enemy was not Germany but Britain. This was during the Napoleonic wars, in which Denmark proved one of the most loyal friends of Napoleon—partly owing to the fact that the conqueror might be expected to keep down all those powers, such as Sweden, Germany and Britain, that were likely to stifle its progress.

Nevertheless, Denmark at the time called itself neutral, and indeed it was largely on account of the armed convoys, with which the Danes insisted on safeguarding their flourishing neutral commerce at the time, that Denmark got on unfriendly terms with Britain. In July, 1800, a Danish frigate, the Freja, convoying a number of merchantmen, was hailed by a squadron of the British navy which was anxiously awaiting the moment when Napoleon might attempt an invasion of Britain.

Fighting Occurred

Captain Baker, the British commander, told the captain of the Freja he was sending a boat to inspect the convoy. The Danish captain said he would resist, and fighting occurred, the result of which was that the Freja with its convoy was escorted to the Downs at the Southeast point of Britain—one of the main British contraband bases today. The Danes protested and the British sent Lord Whitworth on a mission to Copenhagen to settle the matter.

To give additional weight to Lord Whitworth's arguments, the noble lord was accompanied by a large fleet under Admiral Dickson in his 74-gun ship Monarch.

The result was a satisfactory compromise in which the Freja was released, but the Danes agreed to suspend further convoys.

This little incident of the seas so upset the Russian Emperor Paul, who liked to think the Danish waters more or less his own preserve, that he invited Denmark to join the since famous "Armed Neutrality," along with Sweden and Prussia.

Although Britain was Denmark's best customer—since the former had begun to import instead of export wheat—and Copenhagen had no wish to get into a quarrel with the London Government, Britain thought the "Armed Neutrality" a menace and sent a fleet of 15 men-of-war under the cautious commander Admiral Sir Hyde Parker to Copenhagen with Nelson under his command.

Nelson's Famous Saying

Copenhagen in those days was considered almost impregnable with its shoals, strong tides and heavily armed forts. All the population of the capital turned out to see what would happen. Several British ships ran aground. The British ships kept up a three-hour cannonade against the city without making any visible impression on the crowd of soldiers along the wharves. Sir Hyde, anxious about his ships, was for withdrawing and sent up the signal Number 38 "Leave off action."

When the signal lieutenant reported the order to Nelson, the latter said: "Leave off action! D—— if I do." Then, clapping his telescope to his blind eye, as the famous story goes, he said: "I really do not see the signal." The bombardment continued and the Danes submitted.

The battle of Copenhagen and the almost simultaneous passing of Czar Paul virtually ended the northern alliance.

Denmark's Power Dropped

Denmark has never since the Napoleonic war attained the power it had acquired before. At the treaty of Kiel, 1814, which wound up Denmark's share in the Napoleonic wars, she lost Norway, never to regain it, and also Helgoland, which passed to Britain, until it was transferred to Germany in 1890, in exchange for Zanzibar, to become that country's great naval outpost in the North Sea in the present war.

But the cost of the war to the Danes and the state of bankruptcy that followed ended the nation's dreams of becoming a great maritime power—dreams that came with the opening up of possessions among the islands of the West Indies.

Denmark's modest role, as she plays it today was not due to any lack of industry or initiative on the part of the Danes. Denmark around the Napoleonic struggle had a succession of outstanding statesmen—such as Moltke, Bernstorff, Struensee, and Guldberg—who several times seemed on the point of thrusting Denmark into the rank of great powers. The rapidity with which Danish enterprise recovered from all the wars in the north and set the Nation on a sound economic footing makes a notable page in history. But with Sweden hemming the country in to the north and the Germans blocking any movement to the south, there was little prospect of expansion in any direction.

Completely Neutral

From the time of the Napoleonic campaigns, which had awakened in the Germans a national race movement that has progressed with ever increasing intensity until today, the question of the meeting point of Danes and Germans in Schleswig and Holstein has provided a recurrent source of trouble. In 1850 the powers had decided to give the two frontier Provinces an independent rule, but Bismarck ended this prospect, and after a war between Denmark and Prussia in 1864 the two provinces were lost to Denmark, to be partially returned after the World War.

Since then Denmark's remarkable economic achievements have turned the interest of the population almost entirely to development of a successful economy within its narrow confines. In the new outbreak of hostilities therefore it is in the completest sense a neutral.

Norway and Denmark: New Phase in War

By the Associated Press

Norway and Denmark, invaded by Germany today, are the seventh and eighth countries to be drawn into the European war.

Sept. 1, German troops crossed Poland's frontiers.

Sept. 3, Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Sept. 17, Russian forces moved into eastern Poland.

Sept. 27, Warsaw surrenders, ending organized Polish resistance.

Nov. 30, Russia invades Finland.

March 13, Russian-Finnish war ended by treaty.

German Invasion of Norway Throws Light on Sea Fights

By the Associated Press

Landing of German troops today at points along Norway's coastline threw new light on the sinking of the German freighter Rio de Janeiro yesterday, in which at least 300 German soldiers were reported fatalities.

Earlier reports of the sinking, which took place when a British submarine torpedoed the 5,261-ton vessel after it refused to put about, were brought to Norway by numerous fishermen who had witnessed the attack and picked up survivors.

First reports stated that only 150 fatalities had resulted from the sinking. But as fishing vessels continued to arrive at Norwegian ports carrying survivors, these estimates were revised to include at least 300 men and 80 horses.

The freighter was later reported to be carrying 500 German infantrymen, cavalrymen, and airmen.

Reports current in Oslo that a German armada of 125 vessels was approaching Norway, led by at least one German cruiser or pocket battleship, resulted in a Norwegian Admiralty order that all coastal lighthouses be blacked out, and Norwegian radio stations from the Swedish coast to Bergen on the North Sea be shut down.

Today only a huge blot of oil and tangled wreckage showed the spot where the Rio de Janeiro went down.

There was more British-German activity in the Skaggerrak yesterday, but details were vague. The German steamer Kreta reported she was attacked by a submarine but was still afloat off Faerder, southern Norway, not far from the scene of the transport's sinking.

There also were reports that part of the German Fleet had begun moving north, perhaps to engage the British.

Residents of the Norwegian coast reported during the day that they heard explosions at sea and saw airplanes out over the water which they could not identify.

The mine fields which British ships planted off the Norwegian west coast this morning were heavily guarded by British warships tonight, and if the Germans actually were planning to attempt to remove them a tremendous sea battle was in prospect.

The minefields reach so close that British ships guarding them could be seen plainly from the shore.

All ships of northern Norway were ordered to remain in port, and since some roads in northern Norway still are snowbound, transportation between the northern and southern parts of the country were made extremely difficult.

Single Ship Lost

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the British merchant shipping loss from German action during the past week was only one ship, the 208-ton steam trawler Gorspen. It was bombed.

This, The Admiralty said, represented the lowest British loss since the outbreak of the war.

226 Prisoners Freed

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced today that a total of 226 prisoners of war had been taken from German submarines since the beginning of the war.

'Shock Troops' to Spread Nazi Policies in Vienna

VIENNA (AP)—All Vienna factories employing more than 100 persons must form so-called "political shock troops" to spread National Socialist thought among the Austrian workers.

The German Labor Front issued the order at the request of District Leader Josef Bürckel. Members of these organizations will be especially trained. The "shock troops" will be made responsible for the attitude of their fellow workers, even to the event of seeing to it that raw materials are sparingly used.

Police Head Accused

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9 (AP)—New charges of oppression in office were filed against Police Chief L. B. Reed April 6 by Prosecutor W. W. Graves as substitutes for dismissed Grand Jury indictments.

Norway Bans Radio Use by Ships in Port

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Mackay Radio said today that the Norwegian Government had stopped all radio telegraph communication between merchant ships in Norwegian harbors and their home ports.

The order said that only distress signals could be sent.

This became known when New York shippers and newspapers tried to contact two American ships in Norwegian ports — the Flying Fish at Bergen and the Mormacsea at Trondheim.

Dutch Restrict Leaves

THE HAGUE, April 9 (AP) — The Netherlands announced today that no new periodic leaves for border and coast troops would be granted in the immediate future.

The announcement followed a special session of the Cabinet. Presumably the Government Ministers had been summoned to consider the new situation created by the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

The order to the troops will not affect business leaves nor cancel the leaves of those now on their fortnightly two days of rest.

A semi-official source said the developments in Scandinavia had sharpened the foreign situation but that The Netherlands is "standing out of it."

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A		H	O	R	N			A	R	I	A		E	
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Norway-Denmark Get Berlin 'Why'

BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—Text of the German memoranda to Norway and Denmark, identical except for the names of the countries giving its reasons for military occupation of those countries, follows:

Contrary to the upright desire of the German people and its Government to live in peace and friendship with the English and French peoples, and despite the absence of any reasonable grounds for conflict, those in control in London and Paris declared war on the German people.

With the unleashing of this long-prepared aggressive war aimed at the existence of the German Reich and the German people, England and France also opened sea warfare against the neutral world.

As they attempted at first, in complete disregard of the most elementary rules of international law, to establish a hunger blockade against German women, children and aged, they also subdued neutral states under their reckless blockade measures.

Put on Defensive

The immediate consequence of these methods of warfare introduced by England and France contrary to international law was the most severe damage to neutral shipping and neutral trade. Germany had to meet these with her own defensive measures.

Beyond this, however, the English measures constitute a destructive blow at the conception of neutrality.

Germany, on her part, has during the same time aimed at respecting neutral rights to the extent that she has sought to limit sea warfare to the seas lying between Germany and her opponent. England, however, while intending to ward off danger from her own isles and at the same time trying to interrupt Germany's trade with the neutral world, has more and more aimed at carrying sea warfare into neutral waters.

In the course of this typically British warfare, England, in constantly increasing measure and in flagrant breach of international law, has committed belligerent acts on the sea and in the air, in the territorial waters and regions of Denmark and Norway.

Germany from the beginning of war anticipated this development. Through her domestic and external economic policy she knew how to prevent the British attempt of a hunger blockade against the German people and the cutting off of German trade with neutral states.

Blockade Collapse

These measures during past months have showed in ever brighter clarity the complete collapse of the British blockade policy. This development as well as the hopelessness of direct attack on the German western fortifications and the steadily growing anxiety in France and England of successful German counter attacks on the sea and in the air recently led both countries in increasing measure to attempt with all means the changing of the battlefields to the neutral mainlands in and outside of Europe.

That England and France in this connection and in the first place cast eyes toward the territories of small European states is self-evident and corresponds with English tradition.

English and French statesmen during past months quite openly proclaimed the extension of war to these territories as basic concepts of strategy of their warfare.

The Russian-Finnish conflict offered the first opportunity in this direction. The English and French Governments have said quite publicly that they were willing to take part with military forces in the conflict between the Soviet Union and Finland and to use the territory of northern states as the base of their operations.

The quick conclusion of peace in the north alone, which came contrary to their desires and expectations, hindered them at that time in carrying through their decisions.

It was a gross falsehood of English and French statesmen to declare afterward that they wanted to make the execution of action dependent on approval of the northern states involved.

Premeditation

The Reich's Government has documentary proof in its hands that England and France had mutually agreed to carry out action through the territory of northern states if necessary, even against their will.

The deciding factor, however, is the following: From the point of view adopted by the French and English Governments before and after the Russian-Finnish peace conclusion and from documents in the hands of the Reich's Government it is clearly discernible that the decision to aid Finland against Russia was to serve still further their purposes.

The aim pursued in Scandinavia by England and France did and still does involve much more:

1. To cut Germany off from her northern ore imports through occupation of Narvik (Northern Norwegian port.)
2. To establish a new front in Scandinavia through the landing of English and French armed forces and thus attack Germany on the flank from the north.

Thus the countries of the north were to serve English and French troops as a battlefield while the Scandinavian peoples, true to old English tradition, were intended to assume the role of auxiliary and mercenary troops.

When, for the time being, this plan was shattered by the Russian-Finnish peace, the German Government received even clearer information that England and France were undertaking definite steps to realize their intentions at the soonest in another form.

In the constant effort to prepare intervention in the north, the English and French Governments during past weeks openly proclaimed the thesis that there must be no neutrality in this war and it was the duty of the little countries to participate actively in the fight against Germany.

This thesis was disseminated through the propaganda of the western powers and was supported by steadily increasing attempts of political pressure on neutral states. Concrete reports of impending attempts of landing of the western powers in Scandinavia lately have grown by leaps and bounds.

Documents Held

If there ever existed the slightest doubt of the final decision of the western powers to intervene in the north, it has been definitely removed during recent days. The Reich's Government is in possession of unchallengeable documents that England and France intended to make a surprise occupation of certain regions of the northern States in coming days.

The Nordic States on their part not only failed to resist earlier transgressions of England and France, but even permitted the most serious interferences with their sovereignty without corresponding countermeasures.

The Reich's Government must, therefore, assume that the Royal Norwegian Government will adopt that attitude also towards the action of England and France now planned and about to be executed. But even if the Royal Norwegian Government were willing to take countermeasures, nevertheless, the Reich's Government realizes clearly that Norwegian military forces would not suffice to oppose the English and French actions effectively.

In this decisive phase of war for existence, forced upon the German people by England and France, the Reich's Government can under no circumstances tolerate that Scandinavia be converted by the Western Powers into a theater of war against Germany and that the Norwegian people be directly or indirectly misused for war against Germany.

Germany is unwilling to stand by idly or take lying down such a realization of enemies' plans. The Reich's Government, therefore, has, beginning today, set in motion certain military operations which will lead to the occupation of strategic points on Norwegian soil.

Calls It 'Protection'

The Reich's Government thereby assumes protection of the Kingdom of Norway for the duration of this war. It is determined from now on, with its instruments of force, to protect peace in the north against every English-French attack and definitely to render it secure.

The Reich's Government has not desired this development. The responsibility, therefore, lies solely with England and France. To be sure, both states hypocritically proclaim the protection of small states, but in reality they violate these in the hope thereby to be able to translate into reality their will to destroy Germany, as proclaimed more openly each day.

German troops, therefore, enter Norwegian soil not in hostile spirit. The German Supreme Command does not intend to use the points occupied by German troops as operations bases for fighting England as long as not forced to do so through acts of England and France.

German military operations are aimed at the exclusive goal of safeguarding the Norse against the intended occupation of Norwegian strategic points by English and French forces.

If Resistant

The Reich's Government is convinced that it serves Norway's best interests also by this action. For this act of rendering them secure through Germany's armed forces gives the sale guarantee to the Scandinavian peoples that their countries will not after all become a battlefield, and perhaps the scene of the most terrible acts of force during this war.

The Reich's Government, therefore, expects the royal Norwegian Government and the Norwegian people to have full understanding for Germany's procedure and not to resist in any way.

All resistance would have to be and would be broken by every available means by the German armed forces deployed here, and, therefore, lead only to utterly useless bloodshed. The Royal Norwegian Government is, therefore, requested to take all measures with the greatest speed which are necessary to render certain that the advance of German troops can progress without friction and difficulties.

In the spirit, long existing, of good German-Norwegian relations, the Reich's Government declares to the Royal Norwegian Government that Germany has no intention through her measures now or in the future of touching upon the territorial integrity and political independence of the Kingdom of Norway.

[This same memorandum was handed to the Royal Danish Government.]

'Armed Protection,' Reich Calls Move

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 9

The communiqué of the German High Command, announcing that the Reich had taken over armed protection of Denmark and Norway, declares:

"In order to counteract British aggression under way against the neutrality of Denmark and Norway, German armed forces have assumed the armed protection of these states.

"For this reason strong German forces of all Army units entered and landed this morning in these two countries.

"For protection of these operations extensive mine barriers have been laid."

The announcement was relayed to the German people over the radio by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels after the information was made available to the foreign press through DNB, official news agency.

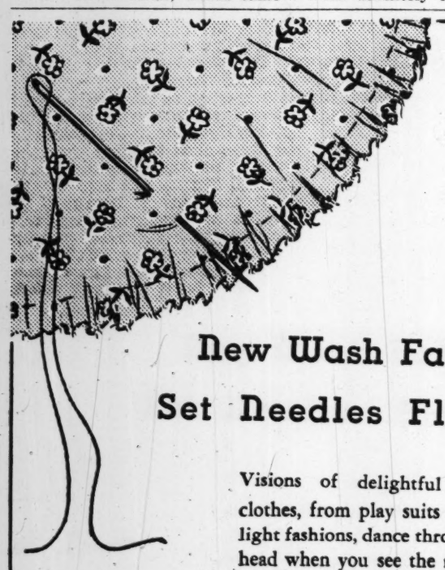
Duff Cooper Finds Allied Sympathy

LONDON (AP)—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, former British First Lord of the Admiralty who has just returned from a United States lecture tour, on April 8 told a Conservative Party meeting that there is "profound sympathy for the Allied cause" in America.

He declared Americans "feel that if Great Britain were in great difficulties they would have to come to its assistance because there are somethings in this country which the average American feels are as much his as ours."

He deplored what he termed the failure of Great Britain "to acquaint the American people with the true facts in our case while the Germans have been very successful in their propaganda."

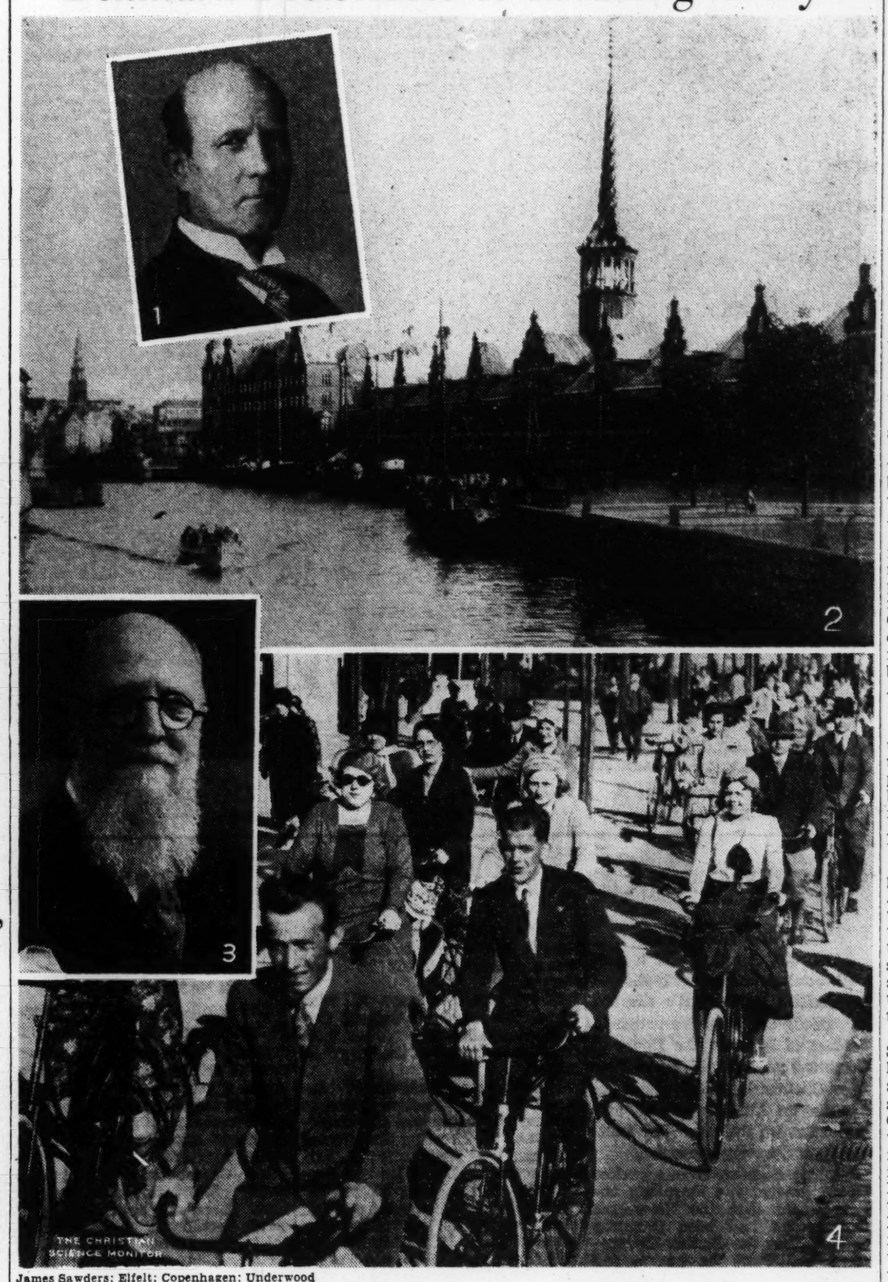
He said support for the Allies in the United States had declined somewhat as a result.



New Wash Fabrics Set Needles Flying

Visions of delightful summer clothes, from play suits to moonlight fashions, dance through your head when you see the new wash fabrics on display at many stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. Many of these same stores can give the customer helpful suggestions about sewing, too, so that the season's fabric crop is well worth investigating.

Denmark Feels Heel of Invading Army



James Sawders; Eifelt; Copenhagen; Underwood

Important Danish Personages and Places

1. Dr. P. Munch, Foreign Minister for Denmark. 2. The Bourse from Holmens Canal, Copenhagen. 3. Prime Minister Thrwald Stauning, who sought to be a friend to all and enemy to none. 4. Everybody rides a bicycle in Denmark. This is one of the streets in Copenhagen which is built with special cycle paths.

Reich Gets First Strategic Score by Coup

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By John Allan May

LONDON, April 9—Strategic implications of German success in the initial phase of the Scandinavian "Blitzkrieg" are puzzling military observers here.

Out of a confused stream of incomplete and unconfirmable rumors regarding the Reich's sudden coups, however, one broad fact is already clear: It is that the German occupation and control of Denmark and Norway—unless offset quickly and effectively by Allied counteraction—would be likely to upset the strategic balance and swing the scales heavily against Britain and France.

The speedy suppression of Denmark was to be expected. But reports, not yet confirmed, of German landings at Bergen, Trondheim, and Narvik, and German mining on the Norwegian west coast come as a startling bolt to observers here.

The presence of some of the British naval forces near these waters is indicated by the previous night's British mine-laying, and the torpedoing of German troop ships and tank ships in the Skaggerak. If the German warships sailed unharmed into the Norwegian west coast ports what was the British Navy doing? is the question being asked in London.

Naturally enough those who know won't say. Those who don't know can't think what to say. Some seem to think that the Navy laid a trap for the Germans which failed; others that Britain was taken by surprise.

The general feeling among observers here, however, is that the Allied fleet was withdrawn for a very good reason—it had other work to do. This belief is strengthened by this morning's announcement that Franco-British naval and military action is already under way.

Immediate and extensive Allied military assistance to Norway is admitted to be a matter of supreme urgency. Norway's Army only totals 200,000 men and its Air Force can scarcely muster 100 planes. The expeditionary force which the Government announced was ready to be sent to Finland is badly needed now by Norway and getting them to the latter country should not be half as long or difficult a process as trying to get them to the former would have been.

Effective Aid Can Be Sent

The feeling is strongly evident here that for the first time in this war Britain is in a position to be able to send effective aid to a victim of German aggresson. In this case the difficulties which existed over Finland and Poland are not encountered. The position from a practical viewpoint is much easier.

In the case of Finland Allied troops would have had to have been transported over a single railroad line and would have been almost of a necessity unsupported. In fact the point is made that by not having aided Finland the Allies are actually in a stronger position to render assistance to Norway and Denmark.

Belgian Army Ready For Any Emergency

By the Associated Press

Brussels, April 9

Belgium's frontiers remained quiet today but this Capital city buzzed with news of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

The Defense Minister, Gen. Henri Denis, conferred with the Foreign Minister, Paul Henri Spaak, and a military spokesman said Belgium's Army was ready, as always, to meet any attack.

Germany's strategy is already clear. With footholds on ports to cover sea approaches from surprise attack a main drive is due north through Denmark up to the Arctic. An attempt can be expected to be made to succeed in another lightning stroke on land before effective aid can reach the victims. Once again the German Army starts with the advantage of having completed plans down to the last detail, while their opponents do not appear to have had much opportunity to lay any but the most hurried plans.

Heavy Odds Face Germany

But this time Germany must face greater odds in another direction. The front is lengthened, and it is a sea front. Some British strategists believe a successful invasion of Norway is extremely difficult, if not impossible, unless Germany commands the North Sea.

It is an elementary premise in the logic of sea power that a long unguarded indented coastline is a constant danger. Can Germany speed sufficient quantities of men and material through the narrow limits of the Skaggerak, or will a wider operational range be found necessary? That is another vital question.

If it comes to naval action Britain would welcome it—of this there is general agreement here. The greatest force Germany could bring up would comprise two battleships, two pocket battleships, two heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, twenty destroyers and an unknown number of submarines, plus minor surface craft. There is little doubt that the Allies could quickly muster sufficient naval power to overwhelm Germany's maximum strength with little difficulty. Meanwhile the Allies have more than 100 submarines.

Nazis Ahead in Air

The most serious from the Allied viewpoint is the German advantage in the air. By a curious coincidence the British press this morning carried a lengthy appreciation of the German Luftwaffe (air arm) proving that its greatest advantage is its mobility. Germany has 650 military airports available. Units can be moved so rapidly from one field to another that there is little hope of telling where the main force lies.

Denmark would provide Germany with further bases, besides easing the problem of co-operation with land forces attacking Norway. As far as numerical strength is concerned Germany, it is officially considered, has some but only slight advantage.

Unofficial observers, however, are puzzled by the fact that Allied propaganda stories suggest that German air patrols are always at least twice as strong as the Allied patrols they encounter.

Reliefers' Dining Hall Gives Way in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—The dining hall at the foot of East Twenty-fifth Street, where the City Welfare Department has served 14,000,000 meals to homeless men since 1935, is being torn down to make way for the East River Drive construction project. Feeding of the needy will be transferred to the near-by Municipal Lodging House, the annex at South Ferry and the Welfare Department offices at 376 Lafayette Street.

The pier on which the municipal kitchen stands will continue as an indoor recreation area for the unemployed and will be modernized after wreckers cut 145 feet from its 560 feet of waterline.

The dining hall has served about 9,000 meals a day since it opened on Thanksgiving Day, 1935.

Toronto University Assists Emigrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Approximately 450 Russians, Finns, Germans, Poles, Czechoslovaks and Jews in Toronto's University Settlement are finding that music "hath charms" which provide common ground even for their widely divergent racial differences.

Meeting on Saturday nights at the Open House Club of this city these men and women—many newly emigrated to Canada—have now formed their own orchestra, according to the annual report of Mrs. Keith Crowther, director of the Settlement.

In addition to the orchestra, the University conducted 10 English classes, together with classes in parent education, international handwork, pottery, sewing and women's singing during the past year.

About 20 nationalities were represented in the junior department, and children's programs included games, dramatics, carpentry, singing, dancing, sewing, painting and imaginative play. In the Little Theater the children produce plays, learn designing and the use of lighting. Music was taught to 111 pupils, and many children from the Settlement attend the art classes at the Children's Art Centre.

During the past year a Federation of Settlement Mothers' Clubs was formed, as was the Young Peoples' Council, to represent all the Settlements.

Reich's Surprise Strategy Extended to Scandinavia

By J. Emlyn Williams

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 9—Without any previous official ultimatum or warning, and in keeping with Reichsführer Hitler's earlier surprise strategy, German troops have marched into both Norway and Denmark.

The German explanation for this action is a direct parallel to the violation of Belgium in 1914.

At the beginning of the World War the Reich justified its action by declaring that f it had not taken the initiative and marched through Belgium, the Allies surely would have done so.

The explanation today is the same.

Germany has "defended" the integrity of Norway and Denmark by first seizing their Governments to "protect" them against the Allies.

Although it is only one incident in the chain of events, the Allied mining of Norwegian waters does play a role in the affair. For it represented a distinct blow to German prestige. Yet there is evidence that German preparation for the invasion of Scandinavia began considerably before the Allied mines were sown.

German Prestige at Stake

The mine laying was something the Third Reich could not allow to pass unheeded, because its power over the neutrals is largely based upon prestige backed by force, and it is essential for the Reich to show that it could counter this blow so near home.

Additionally and even more important was the fact that the Allied action in mining the Norwegian coast means that Germany would lose or have to divert more than 50 per cent of its iron ore supplies from Norway and Sweden since 7,000,000 of the 12,000,000 tons come normally from Narvik, the Norwegian Atlantic port.

The General Staffs at Oslo and Stockholm, authoritative sources here maintain, have feared ever since the outbreak of war that any serious Allied attempt to cut off German trade through Norwegian waters would lead to a German invasion of South Norway. This in its turn, together with control in Denmark, would enable Germany to get submarine bases nearer to Britain, provide nearer air bases for Germany, and by closing entrances to the Baltic cut off all trade in that sea.

Careful Preparations Made

The German Staff, it is clear, has been engaged upon preparations for such an eventuality for some time past. This is indicated by reliable reports of embarkation and disembarkation exercises in German Baltic ports during the past few weeks. These constitute a clear refutation of the Reich's contention that its new action was due simply to Allied mine-laying, especially since German landing parties arrived in so many different places in Norway this morning.

It is also stated officially here that the position of the German troopship, the Rio de Janeiro, torpedoed by a British submarine off Oslofjord yesterday, proves that the Nazi coup could not have been a riposte to the laying of mines as the Germans claim. For such embarkations take time for preparation.

An examination of Norway's weak defenses upon the land and sea and in the air indicates that the country is hardly in a position to make any strong resistance to German invasion.

The question therefore arises, will its neighbor, Sweden, come to its aid or be terrified into remaining neutral and completely under German domination. Sweden is much better prepared for war than Norway or Denmark. Sweden has a potential war strength of some 400,000, good armaments (the Bofors works) and strong coastal defenses at Karlskrona and Göteborg. But as against this the Germans have a Baltic army which has been waiting to move since the Finnish war.

What Will Russia Do?

The Allies have already assured the Norwegian Government of their full aid forthwith, and the British and French War Cabinets are already meeting to consider such measures. At the same time the great question mark which stands out is, what will be Russia's attitude?

Will it stand aside and be merely neutral, contenting itself with consolidating its position in Finland and the smaller Baltic States? Or will it, as it did in Poland, benefiting this time from the chaos in Scandinavia, take what it wants in North Sweden, namely the iron ore mines, and also drive its way through to North Norway and secure a port on the Atlantic?

Is there, as has been reported from certain quarters, a definite understanding between the Reich and the Soviets for dividing gains in Scandinavia on the assumption that both participate equally in the struggle?

Such questions are unanswerable at the moment, but it is hard to imagine that Russia will be anxious to see Germany grow still stronger and thus be an even greater potential menace in the future.

Information Ministry Gets New Director

LONDON (AP)—The Ministry of Information's Foreign Division has been given a new Director with the appointment of Mr. I. A. Kirkpatrick, who acted as interpreter for Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain at his Godesberg Conference with Adolf Hitler in 1938. Mr. Kirkpatrick succeeded Mr. E. H. Carr, who resigned.

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FROM OUR 10th ANNIVERSARY LETTERS*

For ten years the AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION of Chicago has been discovering and disclosing the truth about Alcohol. Although I have been associated with the Foundation for some time and have given what assistance I could, only recently did I become a Director.

My knowledge of the Alcohol Problem is not theoretical. For four years prior to Prohibition Days, I was an Assistant States Attorney in Chicago, continually prosecuting criminal cases. In this work I necessarily and naturally learned the circumstances in relation to each crime and for one year I kept a record of the cause resulting in the criminal act in the case I was prosecuting. I was amazed to find that during the year that I kept this record, over seventy per cent of the crimes in said cases was the result of the effects of liquor.

The Foundation is founded upon the truth in attempting to maintain the law and protect people from the tragic results as I have pointed out resulting from the use of liquor.

No matter how helpful the research work of the Foundation and others is, it is of little value to the general public unless the public learns of it. Therefore, I like and appreciate the use of the newspapers to bring home the truth about alcohol.

I feel very grateful to the business and professional men who are and have been associated with this organization. What a host to be treasured—Richard H. Scott, Frank E. Gannett, S. S. Kresge, J. C. Penney, Harry Chandler, John W. Blodgett, Elon H. Hooker, W. H. Cowles—I could go on and on, but it is not necessary, for the public must realize that these men and their type battle only for what is good.

I congratulate the Foundation on its first ten years of service. I hope this brief tribute to it will bring the reader to a realization of the importance and necessity of supporting the FOUNDATION which is a most effective and patriotic organization.

Ben M. Smith

**The Honorable Ben M. Smith of Chicago was for four years a prosecutor of criminal cases on the staff of the late United States Senator Charles S. Deneen then States Attorney for Cook County. Subsequently, Judge Smith was Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County and became Presiding Justice of the Main Appellate Court, First District of Illinois (Chicago). His knowledge of the Alcoholic Problem is unusually practical and convincing to the sober and right-minded.*

Reich Drive on Denmark Confined to Baltic Side

BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—The German High Command described today how ferries, armored trains and naval vessels were used in occupying Denmark.

"In the gray of morning German troops landed at Middelfahrt on the Small Belt and occupied bridges there," a communiqué said.

"German sea forces entered the Great Belt and landed troops at Korsoer and Nyborg (ferry points connecting with Seeland Island on which Copenhagen is situated nearer the mainland portion of Denmark.)

"Coming from Warnemünde troops and an armored train, traveling by ferry, landed at Gjedser and from there started a march north. At the same time bridges at Vordingborg in the south and the Island of Seeland were occupied.

"German troops occupied Copenhagen at dawn. The citadel and radio stations were occupied. Since 8 a. m. the entire city has been in the hands of Germans."

The German operations thus were concentrated on the Baltic side of Denmark out of range of the British fleet if its units had reached the west coast.

German Air Force units have been active since early morning hours along the west coasts of Norway and Denmark, the official German news agency, DNB, reported. It said "larger units" consisting partly of the newest Messerschmidt warplanes were cooperating.

Sweeping reconnaissance flights over the North Sea and continuous pursuit patrol over Helgoland Bight "to blockade the air before the Danish Coast" were reported as part of their major contribution.

Plea to Danes

BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—A DNB (official German news agency) dispatch from Copenhagen said that King Christian as the Danish sovereign and Premier Thorwald Stauning as head of the Danish Government this afternoon addressed a proclamation to the Danish people asking them to refrain from untoward acts and maintain a calm attitude, at the same time assuring the people that Denmark was submitting to German invasion under protest.

The German Army and air force commanders leading the invasion of Norway and Denmark had previously issued a proclamation directing the populations of the two countries to preserve order and place no obstacles in the way of the Nazi forces.

Germany, the Nazi military leaders asserted, has no desire to deprive Norway and Denmark of their independence, and is merely endeavoring by force of arms to preserve Scandinavian neutrality.

Sweden 'Calm'

STOCKHOLM, April 9 (AP)—The Swedish Parliament was called into session for 8 p. m. tonight.

Stockholm received reports from Norway and Denmark with a serious calm. It was recognized as a black day.

Norwegians here returned home as quickly as they could.

All ferry traffic between Denmark and Sweden was stopped, while traffic between Norway and Sweden continued.

From Northern Sweden it was reported that the German invasion of Norway met opposition, and that at least two German ships were sunk at Narvik, the northern port from which Germany has been shipping Swedish ore.

Jutland Held

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Complete occupation of Jutland by German forces was announced by the German radio about 11:30 a. m. in a broadcast picked up here by NBC.

"With every hour the military position of the Germans in the Scandinavian countries is improving," said the German announcement. "More and more points of military importance are being occupied, and as soon as the occupation is completed contact is established and maintained with the main body of the German army."

Oslo Exit Halted

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Reuters, British news agency, quoted the Oslo Radio today as saying the German command had ordered the Oslo Police chief to halt moving of citizens from the Capital and instructed that all who had left must return and resume work.

Full Aid Pledged by Allies

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—The text of the British Foreign Office statement, disclosing the Allied decision to rush aid to Norway, follows:

"The German Government have issued a statement saying they have decided to take over protection of Denmark and Norway.

"It adds that the action is in reply to the laying of mine fields in Norwegian territorial waters by Great Britain and France.

"Information is now reaching His Majesty's Government to the effect that the German Minister at Oslo has demanded the surrender of Norway to Germany and that in event of a refusal all resistance will be crushed.

"The demand was, of course, immediately refused by the Norwegian Government. Information has been received that German troops already have occupied Norwegian territory.

"The German statement that their action is in reply to steps taken by the British and French Governments will deceive nobody.

"So elaborate an operation, involving simultaneous landings at a number of Norwegian ports by troops accompanied by naval forces, must have been planned long in advance. It is not surprising that the Norwegian Government decided to resist the latest exhibition of German aggression.

"His Majesty's Government and the French Government have at once assured the Norwegian Government that in view of the German invasion of their country that they have decided forthwith to extend their full aid to Norway and have intimated that they will fight the war in full association with them.

"The necessary naval and military steps accordingly are being taken in conjunction with the French."

Chamberlain's Statement on Reich Invasions

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons today on the German invasion of Denmark and Norway:

The House will be aware that Germany has today invaded Denmark and Norway. Ever since the beginning of the present war they have attempted to dominate Scandinavia and to control both the political and economic policies of the Scandinavian States.

That pressure on those states has been steadily increasing and as is now well known, she claims to exercise the right to dictate policy as she did toward Finland during the Finnish-Soviet war.

The House will recall that in the statement I made at the end of that war on the 19th of March I used the following words:

"What is the result to Scandinavia? The security of Finland has gone, but has the security of Norway and Sweden been preserved? On the contrary, the danger has been brought closer to those two countries until today it stands on their doorstep."

After expressing sympathy with those states to whom I said the issue of the war could not be a matter of indifference, I concluded:

"Nothing can or will save them but the determination to defend themselves and to join with others who are ready to aid them in their defense."

Phrophesy Fulfilled to Letter

Some of my listeners may have thought these words exaggerated, but now we see the fulfilment to the letter of the prophecy they contained. Since that date the situation has further developed, as was pointed out in a statement issued by His Majesty's Government today. The German Government have claimed and exercised the right to destroy neutral and particularly Scandinavian shipping on the seas around this country by all means in their power. But at the same time they have insisted on the strict observance of the rules of neutrality when this would provide some advantage to them, as it did in Norwegian waters.

The Allies then decided that they could not recognize indefinitely this state of affairs, and having given notice to the Norwegian Government that they reserved the right to take such measures as might be necessary to redress the balance thus weighted against themselves, they laid mine fields in Norwegian waters so as to prevent the unhindered passage of German traffic through them, while in no way interfering with normal Norwegian trade.

At no time did the Allies contemplate any occupation of Scandinavian territory so long as it was not attacked by Germany. Any allegations by Germany to the contrary are pure invention and have no foundation in fact.

The German Government have made a statement to the effect that they have decided to take over the protection of Denmark and Norway. German motorized and armed forces forced the Danish frontier at daybreak, and a considerable area of Danish territory is in German occupation. Their troops are reported to have landed at Copenhagen this morning.

Germans Demanded Surrender

His Majesty's Government have learned that the German Minister at Oslo early today made a formal demand for the surrender of Norway to Germany, stating that in the event of refusal all resistance would be crushed. This demand, was, of course, immediately refused by the Norwegian Government, as they have officially declared.

We have now heard that fighting has already started, and there are press reports that Oslo and Kristiansund have been bombed. German troops have landed on Norwegian territory at various places. It is asserted by the German Government that their invasion of Norway was a reprisal for the action of the Allies in Norwegian waters. This statement will, of course, deceive no one. So elaborate an operation, involving simultaneous landings at a number of ports by troops accompanied by naval forces, requires planning long in advance, and the information now coming in clearly indicates that it was already planned and already in operation before the mines were laid in Norwegian waters.

The facts of the German operations which are becoming public property suffice in themselves to prove what I have stated. Trondheim, which has been invaded by German armed forces this morning, is distant from the nearest German port —Cuxhaven, nearly 700 miles and if the expedition started immediately after the operations of minelaying in Norwegian territorial waters they could not yet have arrived.

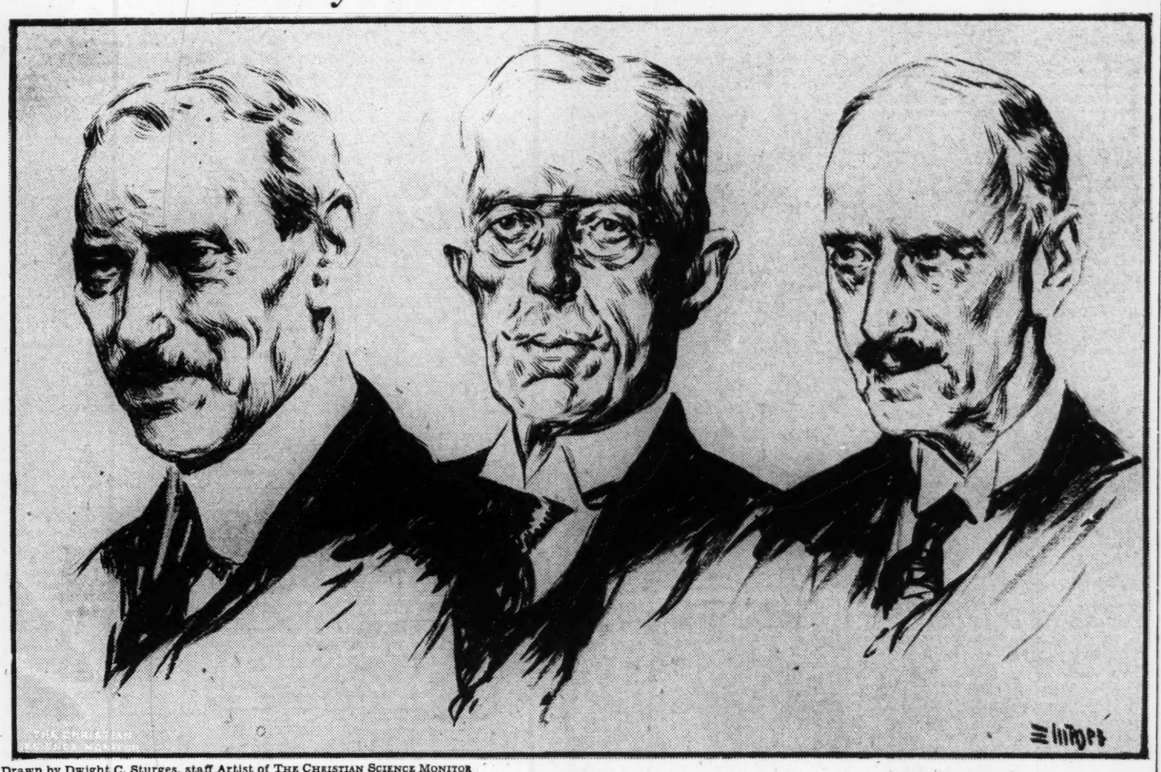
There is therefore no doubt that the Germans have been planning for the invasion of Norway and were prepared to put the plans into operation long before the Allied mining of Norwegian territorial waters.

It remains to say that His Majesty's Government at once assured the Norwegian Government that, in view of the German invasion of their country, His Majesty's Government have decided forthwith to extend their full aid to Norway and have intimated that they will fight the war in full association with them.

Powerful units of the navy are at sea. The honorable members will realize it would not be in the public interest to give details at this stage as to any operations in which they are now engaged. Needless to say, we are facing this new menace to the independence of three peoples in the closest collaboration with the French Government, whose forces are operating together with our own.

I have no doubt that this further rash and cruel act of aggression will redound to Germany's disadvantage and contribute to her ultimate defeat.

They Face Nazi Northward Drive



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Christian X — King of Denmark

Gustaf V — King of Sweden

Haakon VII — King of Norway

Commons Cheers Premier's Pledge to Defend Norway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 9—In a dramatic session, which clearly showed the British Parliament's demand for speedy and effective action in defense of Norway, the House of Commons greeted with relief Premier Chamberlain's statement today that the Allies are already acting to furnish full aid to the latest victim of German aggression.

Prolonged cheers from a packed House greeted the Premier's announcement that the Norwegian Government had been promptly assured that the British Government "will fight the war in full association with it."

Crowded benches and galleries, tensely eager for news, had to be content for the rest with Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that "powerful units of the navy are at sea. Members will realize that it would not be in the public interest to give details at this stage as to any operations in which they are now engaged."

The Commons clearly realized the impossibility of debating the question of Allied tactics and countermeasures against Germany's new invasions, in the absence of reliable news from the field of operations and prior to clarification existing widely different reports.

Question of Navy Avoided

Even the question that was on every tongue, namely, what action did the British Navy, which was presumably in control of the North Sea, take to prevent the landing of the Germans on the Norwegian coast, received chilly reception from the Premier, when Mr. Geoffrey Mander, a Liberal member, put it to him.

Mr. Chamberlain warned that the truth of some of the reports was still doubtful. The report of a landing at the northern port of Narvik, he pointed out, might have meant another Narvik in South Norway.

"I am sure the House will wish to reserve judgment without further information and will not wish to make criticisms of the navy," he said.

Nevertheless Parliament's demand for fully effective action in defense of Norway was also clearly shown by the cheering that greeted the remark of Mr. Clement R. Attlee, opposition Labor leader, when he said: "I think the House will before very long be desirous of full discussion on the conduct of war. Meanwhile the Prime Minister has said that this country and France are offering their full aid to Norway. I hope that that aid will be given in full; that it will be speedy; and that it will be effective."

In No Mood for Delay

The question whether the League Council would be summoned to deal with the new German aggression, raised by Mr. Mander, provoked a general outburst indicating that the majority present were in no mood for the lengthy procedure of appealing to the Lague at this juncture.

Mr. Chamberlain replied amid cheers: "First things must come first. There are actions which I think would be more effective than summoning the League of Nations."

The session reached a climax when Sir Richard Acland, a Liberal, referring to the Japanese aggression against China, declared that the British people seem ready to let the Government take one line of action in the face of one set of aggressors, and an entirely different line in the face of another aggressor at the other end of the world. The interruptions indicated that members were not anxious to be diverted from the urgent case of the Scandinavian invasion.

British Navy Moves Northward

Continued from Page 1

after a Cabinet meeting which started at 8:30 this morning. The Foreign Office statement which was radiocast in a special news bulletin shortly after noon gave the first hint to an anxious public as to what would be the British attitude in this new crisis. The Allied stand, especially if carried out immediately in the form of an expeditionary force to Norway, means that a completely new phase of the war has begun.

It therefore constitutes a joint step. Military and naval authorities in both countries were consulted before a decision was made.

Opposition Consulted

In Britain Opposition leaders were consulted. Mr. Clement R. Attlee and Mr. Arthur Greenwood spent over half an hour with Prime Minister Chamberlain, who is to make a statement in the House of Commons.

One aspect of the situation upon which further information is anxiously awaited is the attitude of Russia. Questions are being asked whether the German coup was prepared in conjunction with Moscow and is a prelude to an attempted partitioning of the Scandinavian countries between the Nazis and Bolsheviks.

The attitude of Sweden is also being closely watched. Reports that the Swedish Government has ordered a general mobilization have not been confirmed, owing perhaps to interruption of communications between London and Stockholm.

First News From America

The position of Denmark appears to differ from that of Norway because the Danes—if reports reaching here mostly from German sources are correct—didn't resist the German invasion as the Norwegians did and have now apparently accepted the "protection" offered by the Nazis.

Despite semiofficial assurances yesterevening that "the Allies are prepared for any emergency that might arise in consequence of the mining of Norwegian waters," the sudden invasion of Denmark and Norway by Germany seems to have struck British officialdom with all the impact of a complete surprise. First news of the German coups reached Britain not from Norway or Denmark but from America. Communications with Copenhagen and Oslo appear to have been interrupted in the early hours of the morning.

The British Cabinet met at 10 Downing Street at 8:30 to study the situation.

The official statement broadcast by German wireless that the Reich "doesn't intend to use occupied positions in Norway and Denmark as bases of operations against Britain unless forced to do so by Allied action," indicated Nazi hopes that Britain and France wouldn't attempt to send immediate massive aid to these latest victims of Nazi aggression.

Inspired statements in London yesterday, however, all gave the impression the Allies were fully prepared for just such moves as Germany has now made, and in fact the British press contained apparently authoritative statements that the Allied Governments had given assurance to all three Scandinavian countries that if they were invaded as the result of laying of mines, the Allies would go to their aid at once.

Reports

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. J. B. Harriman

American Minister at Oslo, who reported declaration of war.

Russians Not Told Of Germany's Moves

MOSCOW, April 9 (AP)—Announcement of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark was withheld today in Russia.

Prior to the new German stroke, however, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda published an accusation that the Allies were trying to plunge Scandinavia into war.

Moscow was keeping close watch on Scandinavian developments, since they are important particularly to her northwest frontier adjoining Finland.

The new developments came as Russia lifted her blockade of the Gulf of Finland, a measure instituted during her war on Finland.

700,000 Italians In War Industry

ROME (AP)—Gen. Umberto Favagrossa, Italy's Commissioner General for War Manufacturers, informed Premier Mussolini April 8 that more than 700,000 workers now are employed in the manufacture of war materials.

General Favagrossa said 929 auxiliary factories now are controlled by the War Manufacturers' Board.

Denmark's Invasion Hits Food Supply

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Food Minister, said today that the German invasion of Norway and Denmark made a considerable alteration necessary in Britain's food supply arrangements but added "at any rate for the time being it will not affect our rations."

Reich Demands Police Power On Entire Length of Danube

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 9 (AP)—The German Government, it was learned on high authority today, has demanded that Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania accept German river police along the entire length of the Danube to secure this vital supply route for Germany.

The demand was made after the German press accused Britain of plotting to dynamite the narrow Danube channel through the "Iron Gate" to cripple Germany's transportation of oil, foodstuffs and raw materials from Southeastern Europe.

Rumanian police seized British barges loaded with dynamite, and the British said that the explosives were to have been used to blow up British and French Danube vessels in the event Germany invaded Rumania.

It was learned that Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania previously had "tentatively" rejected the German demands. Then they were made a second time.

Bulgaria was understood reliably to have agreed and it was reported that German river police already were patrolling the Bulgarian Danube borders.

Other Moves Indicated

Diplomatic quarters here freely expressed the belief that the German news agency here as well as the Berlin Foreign Office had seized upon the reports of seizure of the British explosives as the basis for the renewed demands for a German police patrol of the Danube.

These sources also believed the demand was a possible forerunner of a German move into Southeastern Europe to obtain Rumania's oil and Yugoslavia's copper as well as vast raw materials available in Bulgaria and Hungary.

The little nations of Southeastern Europe were thrown into near panic by news of the German occupation of Norway and Denmark, which was interpreted in Balkan quarters to mean that the war will soon be extended throughout the Continent.

Turkey Watches Action

Official quarters in Turkey, which is allied with Britain and France, frankly speculated whether the Allies, with the northern battle fronts apparently cut off to them, might be forced to make a countermove against the Reich in Southeastern Europe with the Allied forces under command of Gen. Maxime Weygand

The insistence of the Nazi press on Britain's "breach of neutrality" in the disputed dynamite seizure incident in Rumanian Danube waters caused fear in many quarters that the Reich might follow up the Scandinavian occupation with a move to secure its vital supply lines in Southeastern Europe.

All quarters in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey were unanimous in declaring that the Allies must carry the war on all fronts to Germany and therefore they must soon force Italy to come out definitely for or against them.

In Rumania it was reported that a close guard by 200 Rumanian and Yugoslav soldiers was being maintained over the gateway where the Danube River forms the boundary between Rumania and Yugoslavia.

French Plan Quick Action To Bulwark Norway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 9—The long military stalemate was spectacularly broken today when Germany, following the Anglo-French minelaying on the Norwegian coast, invaded Denmark and Norway.

This event, generally recognized in France as the most important since the Polish war, overshadowed everything else in the deliberations of the Government and pushed into the background the prospective political debates in the Senate this afternoon and in the Chamber of Deputies Thursday.

There was a session of the newly organized War Committee Cabinet beginning at 7 this morning and this was followed by the regular Cabinet session later in the morning. Acceleration of the pace of war which was the object of such general popular demand, especially since the fall of Finland, has now obviously occurred, and the universal question is what will be the Anglo-French counterstroke to the German action.

The strictest secrecy naturally is maintained regarding military plans, but it became known that Premier Paul Reynaud handed the Norwegian Minister a note pledging Allied aid against Germany —a communication similar to an almost simultaneous British Foreign Office announcement.

The British and French, said sources close to the French Foreign Office, plan an immediate conference to consider the situation created by the German action.

Similar to Finland's Case

Advance investigations of plans carried out in connection with the proposed expeditionary force to aid Finland may well prove useful now, since similar problems of transportation and debarkation will arise when the Anglo-French force is dispatched to Norway.

Extension of the war to Scandinavia which one may interpret either as an Allied attempt to turn the German right flank or a German attempt to turn the Allied left flank raises two basic problems.

1. What will be the effect on the valuable Swedish iron ore which is one of Germany's most important sources of supply of vital military raw materials. This ore is mostly located in the Kiruna region of Northern Sweden, and there may be a race for its physical possession, now that all gloves have been taken off in the struggle for possession of Scandinavia.

2. The other possibility raised by German occupation of Norwegian ports is the security of Scapa Flow and other British naval bases in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

For a Germany installed on the Norwegian coast can launch air raids against Scotland and the islands north of Scotland with much smaller flying radius than hitherto.

So the German occupation of Norway, besides being a reprisal to Anglo-French blocking of German use of Norwegian territorial waters, may also serve an offensive purpose in being a prelude to that large-scale use of its air arm which Germany has often threatened but never actually attempted against England.

Sea and Land Contest

The impending struggle in Scandinavia seems likely to assume the character of a contest between sea and land power. England and France possess an overwhelming naval superiority and should be able to harass effectively German sea connections for the forces it has debarked in Norway.

On the other hand Germany, being geographically closer to Scandinavia, seems better able to fulfill the famous strategic rule of the Confederate cavalry leader, General Forrest, "Git thar fust with the mostess men."

Difficulties in landing a large Anglo-French expeditionary force at Narvik or any other point in Northern Norway face German airplane and submarine activity that cannot be underestimated. However, the likelihood of German occupation of the Scandinavian countries following interruption of the coastal iron traffic must have been foreseen by the French and British General Staffs, and they presumably have worked out plans of action to meet all contingencies.

Extension of the scope of war seems likely to benefit the position of the Reynaud Cabinet which, in the opinion of most political commentators, gradually improved last week. Certainly the nonparty public condemnation of any tendency to lapse into party politics in parliamentary squabbles when the war is evidently entering a new critical and intensified phase will be greatly strengthened.

Defeatism Banned

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—Decrees announcing tighter price control and measures against "defeatists and propaganda agents" were approved by the French Cabinet today following a meeting with President Lebrun.

The communiqué made no mention of Scandinavian developments.

One decree specifies that anyone participating in "any act tending toward demoralization of the Army or the Nation or tending to undermine the national defense" is guilty of treason and liable to the capital penalty.

Another was for "organizing the control of French exports to neutral countries." No details were given.

Past Rumors Cloaked Thrust

Continued from Page 1

had definitely decided to fight a defensive war.

With the opening of sharp hostilities the German Foreign Office is particularly preoccupied with fixing blame on the Allies. It is officially stated in all announcements and notes that the action was taken to prevent Allied occupation of Scandinavia, which it is asserted had been forecast by minelaying.

Which side made the first move towards Scandinavia is a question unanswerable from here. Both sides apparently had been expecting developments of war in the north and had been preparing expeditions. The German movement finally explained rumors current from last September that special forces were under constant training in northern German ports for embarking to and disembarking from ships. When such rumors were first heard it was also suggested that these forces were intended for the invasion of England. Whether German troop movements commenced previous to English minelaying off the Norwegian Coast is a question answerable only when it is known how German troops reached the distant Norwegian objectives. If German troops are now as far north as Narvik or even Trondheim and if such troops came by ship they must have left German ports a week ago, but if by air they would have departed after completion of the mine fields.

Reich 'Answers'

BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop today declared that Germany has "answered England's and France's most flagrant breach of neutrality by assuming responsibility for real neutrality within the Scandinavian space."

Appearing personally before the foreign press for the first time since the war began, Herr von Ribbentrop had his press department chief, Paul Schmidt, read the text of the memorandum to Norway and Denmark, then took the floor himself.

"Violation of Norwegian neutrality by England yesterday," said Herr von Ribbentrop, "constitutes the most flagrant case thinkable." He apparently referred to British mining of Norwegian waters.

"This breach worthily follows that whole series which began with the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807 and has continued until today.

"The purpose was to transform the Scandinavian space into a war area to attack our country from the north. Yesterday's move was part one of the plot, and since has been underscored by unrestrained torpedoing by English submarines of every type of ship coming before their keel.

"Part two," the Foreign Minister continued, "was to follow immediately, namely, the occupation of all Scandinavia, including Sweden. For only by occupation of Sweden would England and France have been in a position to cut off Germany from Swedish ore supplies.

"Thereafter, troops were to move in upon us from the north toward the south. We already had news that general army and navy staff officers from the Allied side were in Scandinavia picking landing places.

"The British-French note of April 8 proclaimed a new form of international law in that it was said action is justified 'which is adapted to the situation created by illegal acts of the enemy.' This interpretation we have now adopted as our own.

"Our Führer has now replied to this breach of international law. No Britisher or Frenchman will hereafter be seen on Scandinavian soil. Our step has saved Scandinavia from annihilation.

"I am convinced that through the act of our Führer that ancient and worthy section of Europe which lies north of us has been spared the ravages of war."

The German Foreign Minister asserted that Germany was not at all surprised by the British-French moves in Scandinavia because "the Reichs Government has been aware of these plans for some time. The world, however, only now, after neutral Norway has been invaded without warning (meaning the British mine-laying), becomes conscious of the enormous cynicism and brutality with which England and France tried here in the peaceful north to set up a new theater of war."

Would Fix Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Upholding the need for high farm prices, Russell Kelley, an executive of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce recently declared that farmers had as much right to agree upon a minimum price for milk and butter as manufacturers have to establish price levels.

He took issue with what he described as the opinion held by economists that world markets governed price levels in Canada. Australia has proved that the prices of natural products can be controlled, and in some limited instances prices are being controlled in the Canadian agricultural field. He contended that such control could be extended to cover all lines of farm produce without working to the country's economic disadvantage.

Pacific Coast Celebrates Pan American Anniversary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Pacific Coast communities from the Mexican border—where Latin America begins—north to Canada and the Strait of Juan de Fuca—which bears a Latin name—are joining in the Nation-wide celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union, April 8 to 15.

Much of this territory was once a part of New Spain. The Latin touch lingers on in hundreds of place-names on the map. The southwestern United States, unlike any other section of the country, has a common land frontier with Spanish America.

Commercial ties between the Pacific Coast States and Central and South America are strong, witness the fact that 14 of the Latin-American countries maintain representatives at San Francisco with the rank of Consul General. Others have Consuls or Honorary Consuls here, and 17 maintain Consuls or Honorary Consuls at Los Angeles.

Hope for Even Closer Ties

Close as these links are, Pacific Coast merchants and shippers would like to see them closer. William Montgomery, Manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce's Foreign Trade Department, who has just returned from a trip by air around the Southern Continent, says shipping facilities for Pacific Coast commerce southward are inadequate.

"Goods shipped from New York," he says, "can reach Chilean ports within 18 days, yet it may take 65 days for products shipped from San Francisco to reach the same area." There is a growing agitation for faster service and more regular schedules. A delegation from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is now on an air tour of Latin America.

Celebrations of the Pan American Union's anniversary, while extending up and down the coast, center in San Francisco. An unusual feature of the festivities will be a special series of short-wave broadcasts to Latin America from the General Electric station KGEI on Treasure Island, where the Golden Gate International Exposition will open for its second year on May 25. Latin American countries, which were liberally represented there last year, are continuing their exhibits this season. Many of them are refurbishing their attractive pavilions.

The KGEI special broadcasts are being held daily from April 10 to 15 at 5:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, on the station's Latin-American beam. 15.33 megacycles (19.56 meters). On each day's program, three consular representatives of Latin American republics will address their fellow countrymen in Spanish or Portuguese.

San Francisco observance of Pan American Day on April 15 will include a morning military review and parade in the Civic Center—which strongly resembles the Plaza of a Latin American capital city,—a luncheon in honor of the 20 Consular representatives of the Latin American nations at the Bohemian Club, exercises in the public schools, and numerous local broadcasts.

The day's program is under the direction of the San Francisco chapter of the Pan American Society, of which Dr. Charles P. Mathé is President, and William Fisher Secretary. The Pan American League, a women's organization, gave a dance on April 4.

Special Edition Due

The San Francisco News, whose foreign editor, John Thompson, has just returned from an air tour of Central and South America, will publish a special Pan American edition on April 13.

Los Angeles celebrations will center around a dinner and entertainment program under the auspices of the Los Angeles chapter of the Pan American League at the Chapman Park Hotel on April 13. There will be dances by various groups representing the American republics.

In Seattle, observances will be held at the University of Washington on April 16, under the direction of H. L. Nostrand, executive officer of the Department of Romance Languages. Prof. Garcia-Prada, of the University of Washington, editor-in-chief of Revista Iberoamericana, a magazine published in the United States and printed in Spanish in Mexico, devoted to the interchange of creative talent of the two continents, will deliver an address. Prof. Linden A. Mander will be another speaker, and the Bolivian Consul, Señor Torrico, will present books to the University as a gift from Bolivia. Consuls of the other Latin-American countries will be present.

San Diego is planning a Fiesta for the occasion.

Saws Buzz Century in Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

Two significant anniversaries, one a centenary and the other a semi-centenary, were celebrated recently in the vast Inland Empire area of which Spokane is the nucleus.

The centenary commemorated the founding of a vast industry.

"The saw today cut through the first board. Thank the Lord for this great favor!" wrote the Rev. Henry Harmon Spalding on April 1, 1840—and that saw was part of the machinery of the first sawmill in the Inland Empire which is now one of the great lumber centers of the world.

The Rev. Mr. Spalding and his wife crossed the plains to the Northwest with Marcus Whitman and Narcissa, his wife. The women were said to have been the first white women to cross the Rockies, their husbands missionaries to the Indians. The Whitmans settled at Walla Walla, the Spaldings went on to Lapwai, Idaho, near the city of Lewiston. It was at Lapwai that the little sawmill was built.

Indians dug the mill ditch in which the power wheel was turned by water. Scooping the earth and small rocks up in their hands, or using buffalo horns as spoons, they excavated the ditch by sheer hard work, 1,200 Indian men, women, and children helping at the task. When water turned the wheel, it was the first harnessed water power in what was to become the State of Idaho, a State of turbulent streams that have proved a great source of wealth.

The other anniversary, March 28, marked the fiftieth birthday of the State College of Washington at Pullman.

On March 28, 1890, the original organic act passed both houses of the first Legislature in Washington. The act was signed by Governor Ferry and became the charter of the State College.

Washington State College is part of the land-grant system, which has been called the most significant move in higher education in the last 500 years. When it began the College had one building, a faculty of five, and 29 students. Today, it has 32 principal buildings, exclusive of those on the college farm, with campus land and buildings valued at $4,800,000. Its total inventory last year was $13,444,289. Its enrollment in 1939 was 4,884, exclusive of duplications in short courses, summer schools, etc.

Grace Kirkpatrick

South Carolina Starts Santee-Cooper Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A charge of deleted evidence against R. M. Jeffries, General Counsel, by J. L. M. Irby, discharged Chief of the Land Acquisition Division, featured the initial session of a preliminary hearing here to determine whether or not a more detailed investigation of the big Santee-Cooper power and navigation project would be justified by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Irby, whose accusations against the Authority precipitated the probe, was the first witness to take the stand as the group prepared to execute the Senate's request that it study the situation and decide if a ful-fledged examination of the gigantic hydro-electric and navigation project should be authorized.

Cherry Blossom Queen

© Harris & Ewing

Pleasant Reflections From Washington

Introducing Miss Rose Colliflower, chosen for royal honors in the annual coronatjon at the National Capital. Here the new Queen is shown at the Shoreham Hotel in her first public appearance since the honor was bestowed. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Colliflower. The coronation ceremonies take place each year under the Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park.

Rare Oriental Art Goes on View At Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 9 — Treasures collected by the Philadelphia Museum of Art, including paintings, prints, sculpture, pottery, lacquer work, are contained in a new wing of the Museum dedicated to Oriental art now open to the public.

Simultaneously the Museum placed on public view its reconstruction of an exquisite hall derived from the Sasanian Palace at Damghan, Iran (Persia), in the excavation of which the Museum co-operated with the University of Pennsylvania in 1931.

The general exhibits of Oriental art will demonstrate, Museum officials asserted, "the supremacy in this country now attained by the Philadelphia Museum in this important field of art."

Included in the new wing is a pillared temple from South India, said to be the only stone temple ensemble from India in America. This reveals so many aspects of Indian architecture, sculpture and iconography that it provides a representative exhibition of sixteenth century Indian art, curators declare.

The opening of the new wing makes it possible for Museum visitors to view in proper sequence the development of art through the ages from the beginning of the Christian era to the present, all on the principal exhibition floor. This goal was set as the Museum's "fundamental exhibition aim" more than a decade ago.

Dr. Frank Calls For Aid of Youth

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 9 (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank of Madison, Wis., Chairman of the Republican Party's Program Committee, speaking at a Minnesota Young Republican League dinner April 6, called on youth to join in a drive to furnish political leadership that will utilize natural scientific and technical advances to make possible the abolition of poverty.

Asserting that since before 1932, Democratic leadership "has carried on an elaborate and sustained attempt to smear the Republican Party as a party of reaction, blind to the problems and perplexities of the millions," Dr. Frank said.

"Most of the political, social, and economic progress America has made in the last half century, has been made under Republican leadership. And in the cool cloister of history, it will be seen that the foundations for such social advances as solidly survive the New Deal were laid in Republican administrations preceding it."

In an interview in Minneapolis prior to the dinner, Dr. Frank explained Thomas E. Dewey's victory in Wisconsin to the fact that he conducted an active, personal campaign in contrast to Senator Vandenberg who remained in Washington.

Asked what he thought the issues of the presidential campaign would be, Dr. Frank replied "unemployment, not only of workers but of capital."

Tomato Canners Unite In National Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Md., April 9—Formation of a national association of tomato canners was announced here April 6 by F. M. Shook, of Easton, an official of the Tri-State Packers' Association, Inc., one of the prime movers in the enterprise.

"Tomato canners, in setting their house in order, are following the lead of many fruit and vegetable groups which have found that in union there is strength," Mr. Shook said in announcing the new association, which has established headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

Tomato canning was described as one of the nation's major canning industries, representing an invested capital of $75,000,000 and an average annual planting of 360,000 acres.

'Making Haste Slowly'

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 9

The Pan American Union is noted for "making haste slowly." Two classic statements explain why the Union goes on from strength to strength, instead of flaring and collapsing.

At the Third Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro, 1906, the distinguished Brazilian statesman, Joaquim Nabuco, said:

"To us it seems that the great object of these conferences should be to express collectively what is already understood to be unanimous; to unite, in the interval between one and another what may have already completely ripened in the opinion of the continent, and to impart to it the power resulting from an accord amongst all American nations. This method may appear slow, but I believe it to be the only efficacious one, the only way of not killing at its inception an institution which is worthy of enduring throughout the centuries."

Also at Rio, the same thought was expressed by Secretary of State Elihu Root of the United States:

"Not in a single conference nor by a single effort can very much be done. You labor more for the future than for the present; but if the right impulse be given, if the right tendency be established, the work you do here will go on among all the millions of people in the American continents long after your final adjournment."

Kettering Sees New Auto Era

Continued from Page 1

ing when you hear that the next ten years will show a rate of improvement greater than that of the past ten years. This fact is established as clearly as anything in the future can be established. Scores of research projects are now under way in the industries which make automobiles, trucks, busses, tractors, airplanes, and Diesel locomotives.

This is also true in every one of the industries which make and supply the materials for our industry, such as petroleum, rubber, steel, fabrics, chemicals, etc. Success in only a small percentage of the projects now in mind will give American workmen thousands of new jobs and will increase the value of the transportation dollar more than can now be realized."

Says Future Boundless

"Thinking men are driven by a God-given dissatisfaction with present achievements. Through such men, industries are revolutionized."

"That's why our tempo of progress is speeding up. American industry is cultivating ideas as its richest investment in the future.

"We are looking for young Marconis, young Bells, young Edisons. We have many of them in our laboratories now. We encourage them. They are taught to look upon progress as a road that has no end . . . that is why, with all conviction, I say that the future is boundless. It holds a treasure of great and good things for all of us to share and of jobs enough for all of us to do."

Mr. Kettering, a large-framed, big-shouldered man, said General Motors has 400 to 500 research workers and annually spends $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 on research. The invention process is passing from the individual to the group, he said. Fuel is the biggest immediate motor problem. Motors get only 5 per cent possible efficiency from present fuel; with full efficiency a small car would go 450 miles to a gallon.

The company's crew of inventors is wholly separated from the economic and commercial side, he said. He denied emphatically that inventions were ever held back for economic reasons, but added that 99 per cent of all research projects are commercially unadaptable.

When We Don't Know

Mr. Kettering caused laughter at one point—

"If we don't know anything about a thing, we generally give it a Latin or Greek name," he said.

"Or cover it up with statistics," added Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming. Senator O'Mahoney later took the opportunity to deny statements attributed to him blaming natural science and invention for unemployment.

Asked to give his view on unemployment, Mr. Kettering said, "We have the men, money, and materials—we don't have the projects."

Speaking of mankind's hope of the future, he added, "We had sense enough to get out of the cave; I guess we will have sense enough to stay out."

"That's a very optimistic statement," said Senator O'Mahoney.

First 'Traffic Jam' At La Guardia Field

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Rain and fog gave the new $40,000,000 La Guardia Field its first aerial "traffic jam" last night.

Fifty-eight flights to and from the field were cancelled and at one time half a dozen incoming planes were "stacked up," circling the field at different altitude levels waiting for a chance to come down.

One plane, TWA Flight Ten, which carried Henry Fonda, the actor, among its 12 passengers, circled the City for two hours before the control tower signaled it to land at Newark.

Pilot Eugene Klose, of Kansas City, found the field at Newark closed in by bad weather. He then flew on to the Harrisburg, Pa., Airport but low-lying clouds and an unexplained failure of the field's boundary lights to function made a landing too hazardous.

Mr. Klose finally set his ship—which had left Pittsburgh at 3:25 p. m.—down at the new auxiliary Cove Valley Airport, 22 miles southeast of Altoona, Pa., at 9:49 p. m.

TWA officials here said the plane still had 77 gallons of gas, "ample to have flown it back to Pittsburgh if necessary."

Clearing skies restored air traffic to normal here by 10 p. m.

Bioff Granted Week, Judge Says 'No More'

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—William Bioff stayed out of jail yesterday and has at least another week of freedom.

Chief Justice John Prystalski, of the Criminal Court, granted a one-week continuance in the case of the West Coast movie labor leader but warned his counsel "This is the last continuance; there will be no more."

Mr. Bioff is attempting to avoid serving the balance of a six-month term given in a Chicago criminal case 18 years ago. Justice Prystalski on March 15 denied him a writ of habeas corpus but postponed entering the order, which would send Mr. Bioff to a cell, because his lawyer wanted time to begin another proceeding in the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Bioff was in court, immaculately dressed as usual, but said not a word. His attorney explained the Supreme Court matter to Justice Prystalski.

Bullitt Reaches Lisbon

LICBON, Portugal, April 9 (AP)—William Bullitt, United States Ambassador to Paris, arrived on the clipper yesterday, en route to his post from a trip to Washington.

Chicago Honor Will Be Paid To Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Organizations of this city which strive to promote friendship with Latin-American countries all through the year will join hands April 14 in a city-wide celebration of Pan-American Day.

The high vaulted, spacious chapel of the University of Chicago has been chosen as the setting for the Sunday afternoon observance. Principal speakers will be Dr. Ernesto Montenegro, Latin American journalist who is now visiting Carnegie professor at Northwestern University, and Dr. T. V. Smith, Representative-at-large from Illinois, and a member of the University of Chicago faculty. Representatives of the principal religious faiths of Chicago will take part in the program, thus emphasizing its non-sectarian character.

Music by composers of Latin America is to be played by Chicago musical groups which make a special study of these works. No admission will be charged, and effort is being made to bring in the general public.

While the service is intended to mark the 50th anniversary of the Pan American Union, its sponsors hope it will do much more than celebrate a historic step toward friendly relations among nations. They hope it will bring people together to think about building for future peace.

Mrs. Robert S. Platt, president of the Council, and Robert C. Jones, chairman of its social service committee, are in charge of arrangements for the celebration, together with the two leaders of the Good Neighbor Forum of the Central Y. M. C. A. College, Dr. Edward J. Sparling and Dr. Ernest Schwarz.

Aside from this special observance, Chicago has much year-round activity in behalf of Latin-American relations. The Pan American Council, with downtown headquarters, acts as a clearing house for information in this field, carries on social work for immigrants, provides hospitality for Latin-American visitors, and promotes the study of Pan American culture.

Film Revolution Story in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Hollywood will come to Williamsburg, Va., when Frank Lloyd and his production company begin shooting location scenes for Columbia Pictures' "Tree of Liberty," filmization of Elizabeth Page's novel of Revolutionary days.

The first contingent of the traveling company came to Richmond for a short while recently, headed by Frank McGrann, exploitation manager for the Columbia Studios. Mr. McGrann called on Gov. James H. Price, who was in Williamsburg to give the official welcome to the visiting motion picture folk.

Frank Lloyd, director-producer of the picture, left Hollywood with two special carloads of Colonial costumes, carriages, props and picture-making equipment. He was accompanied by Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Alan Marshall and Richard Carlson, all of whom will have important parts in the picture. Cary Grant, star of the story, took the long way around, arriving by boat in New York.

Director Lloyd and his actors and crew expect to be in Williamsburg for about three weeks. Scenes will include a number with the background of the Raleigh Tavern, exteriors and interiors of the Governor's Palace, including the ballroom, the House of Burgesses, and Duke of Gloucester Street. About 500 extras will be included in various scenes, these extras to be drawn from the townsfolk of Williamsburg and vicinity.

Low Ebb in Diamonds

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Here is a note from the assessor on the diamond situation:

City Assessor Byron Tusant asked one of his field workers how many diamond rings had been listed in a section of the City inhabited by presumably wealthy residents.

"Just one," replied the field man.

Americas Push Forward In Moves to Avert Strife

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chile is preparing to submit a territorial dispute with Argentina, over islands in the Straits of Magellan, to arbitration as the Pan American Union commemorates its fiftieth anniversary.

That is typical of the Inter-American peace system. At several points in the hemisphere there are territorial disputes of extreme gravity when measured in terms of the area at stake. Ecuador, for example, stands to hold or lose nearly half of its total area, depending on the outcome of a current litigation with Peru.

Nicaragua and Honduras have not yet settled their boundaries. Bolivia and Paraguay not long ago were still warring in the Chaco. Back through the years many frontier questions agitated Latin American Nations whose original boundaries were written in vague colonial charters.

Rules Established

Out of experience and the desire for peaceful settlement of international differences, the American Nations early devised rules of law to govern their relations. The rule of "uti possidetis," meaning to keep borders of 1810, served to fix many boundaries on lines occupied in colonial times.

Opposition to conquest as a means of acquiring title to territory found expression at the Congress of Panama in 1826. This Congress, like most of the early Pan-American meetings, faced actual efforts of Spain or other European powers to reassert colonial dominion over Latin America.

Again in 1847-48 at Lima, conquest was opposed. In the Continental Treaty, signed at Santiago, Chile, in 1856, appeared a sharply defined and tangible measure to invalidate conquest as a means of gaining land. This was coupled with an express obligation of several American Nations not to recognize gains won by force. Here is a forerunner of the Stimson Doctrine, enunciated by Secretary Stimson in 1932 when Japan invaded Manchuria.

Curbs on Conquest

Twice later, at Lima in 1864-5, and Caracas in 1883, legal restrictions were drafted against conquest. But these early measures, restricted in scope, were seldom widely ratified, if at all.

The first substantial foundation stone of the Inter-American peace structure was laid at the First Pan-American Conference, 1889-90. And not until 33 years later, at the Fifth Conference in Santiago, Chile, came the Gondra Treaty, capstone of patient endeavors.

The Pan American Union prefers to wait until opinion in the various countries has been made ready, before any step is taken that might have to be retraced. No promises at all are regarded as more valuable than broken promises. This point of view is admirably expressed in the quotations accompanying this article.

The Gondra Treaty

In 1923 the Americas had reached the level of a Treaty to Avoid and Prevent Conflicts — the Gondra Treaty, so named for its author, Foreign Minister Manuel Gondra of Paraguay. This agreement provided for submission of controversies to a commission of inquiry for investigation and report.

The next great forward stride followed the controversial Havana Conference of 1928. Intervention by the United States in internal affairs of several Latin-American countries had long stimulated demands for a pledge of nonintervention. A deadlock resulted at Havana, so the business of drafting new peace instruments was referred to another special conference.

At Washington in 1929, two treaties emerged on conciliation and arbitration. The Gondra commissions of inquiry received additional powers as Commissions of Conciliation. The second treaty provided for arbitration of all Inter-American disputes capable of a legal settlement.

While the Chaco fighting was at its height in 1933, and the Stimson Doctrine gained world-wide prominence, Argentina's Dr. Saavedra Lamas drafted his Anti-War Treaty. For the first time since early Latin-American conferences, this treaty contained an express obligation of its signers not to recognize gains brought about by force.

Other Major Advances

The next major advance came with the Montevideo and Buenos Aires Conferences. There treaties were achieved against intervention. Also, the way was cleared for consultation in event the continent's peace should be menaced.

A significant change occurred between 1936 and 1938. At Buenos Aires, the Nations agreed to consult on "methods of peaceful cooperation" to meet any danger. At Lima, the word "peaceful" dropped out. Armed collaboration is therefore possible, and is going on in joint naval patrols under the Declaration of Panama. That Declaration of 1939 in turn grew out of Lima.

At Lima, measures of cultural or economic penetration, actually more subtle and dangerous today than direct invasion, also became objects of consultation.

Such is the broad outline of legal and diplomatic machinery relied on to maintain peace within the Americas, and to defend against any external danger.

Little Census Discord

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, said April 6 that the census was about one fourth complete, and reported that enumerators had encountered "even less difficulty than would be considered normal," despite the furore which developed in Congress over income questions.

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The Home Forum

Three Other Springs

ONE MIGHT SUPPOSE the now unmistakable signs of a new spring would suffice, without the urge to drag in a lot of other springs which have passed. And yet that is what I was doing only yesterday, sitting in a train and watching a cold rain soak into winter-browned fields. Perhaps it was the missing color that I craved; for the first memory that came was of London in early spring, when Dutch tulips transport into sheer gaiety the gray street corners.

How one hopes they are there today, right among the mountainous sandbags and the fearsome anti-aircraft guns, those baskets and tubs, those jars and outthrust handfuls of brilliant tulips. In other springs, they were astonishingly lovely against the drab asphalt, the weather-beaten brick and stone. One turned a corner and fairly held one's breath with the wonder of them. Tended by smiling buxom flower-women, these tulips stood stalwart and erect, proud in their royal purples, their burning crimsons and cool lemon yellows.

In that certain spring when first I recall them, my friends were good to me; they used to send or bring me literally armfuls of tulips until my rooms were crowded with jars and vases, borrowed from a perplexed landlady, and I could scarcely move about in any safety. Yet, in spite of the delight of having them inside, it was outdoors that I liked them best. There they seemed freer and happier; even if a cold wind blew, even if there were wisps of fog settled in odd street crevices, the tulips held their heads high and swayed with the gusts. They belonged to a low land of mists and rains. Why should they mind a little English chill? And often, to be sure, the sun slid out from behind the clouds and touched the tulips into brilliance in the misty blue street corners of Mayfair. So there is a memory well worthy of a war year.

* * *

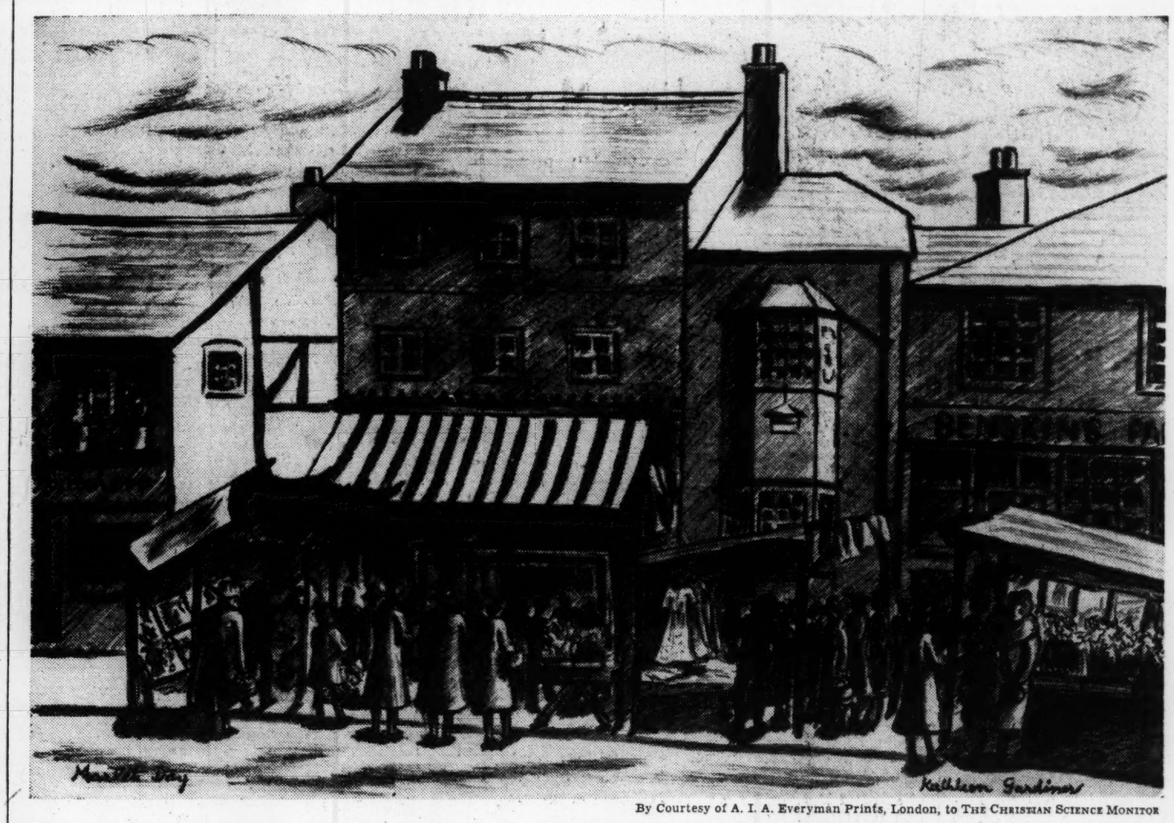
The next recollection, too, concerned itself with flowers; but these were pure white. Trillium on the hillsides bordering the deep gorge through which surges the Niagara River. In those days, we went along the top of the cliff in a slightly unsteady rocking trolley car and, leaving it at the proper point, we scrambled and tumbled and pitched down the steep hillside to the level of the river with its rushing frothy waters. That indescribable cold, sharp freshness was in the air which, rising from the rapids, penetrates all the vicinity of Niagara. It elated one, somehow; it washed one clean. And, sniffing it and marveling, we came to the place of the trillium and stopped short where we were. Never had there been anything quite like them—this tangible evidence of the purity which one felt, but could not of course see, in the Niagara air. A wide white blanket of trillium, spread above their brown bed of leaves and reaching from the bottom of the cliff right to the edge of the boisterous stream. We simply sat down and rejoiced. We could not go any further. This was what we had come to see.

* * *

And again a city in the spring may take possession of one's memory. Paris. Not yet the Paris of the lilacs, mauve and white, which nod over the high old garden walls; not the Paris of the rue Royale vista, all pellucid blue sky and high riding clouds with banners blowing in the wind; not yet Paris of the horse-chestnuts decked in their white blossoms. Just Paris on a morning of early spring, the morning after one has arrived from—well, from almost anywhere that is not France—and, all unaware, has stepped out upon a hotel balcony into the sunshine. How to describe the elation of it—the almost delirious sense of release that makes one wish to shout! The hotel, set at one end of a little hollow square in the heart of Paris, looked upon a long line of gray and battered buildings which were shuttered shops below and all wide-flung balconies above. And someone seemed to inhabit every small balcony; someone tended a shrill canary or watered chubby red geraniums or brushed that sleek black hair of which the Parisian woman is so justly proud, or maybe just stood in the sunshine and sang. Unless one has experienced it, perhaps it is impossible to understand that this is not a mere hope of spring, not a promise nor a sign. It is SPRING. Close at hand, palpable, incredibly merry and light-footed and lilting.

Paris in spring swept over me, sitting in that train, geographically so far away. I heard water swishing over the pavement as scrubbing brushes and pails came into play; plainly, I heard the birds on all the balconies trill and the tradespeople click their shutters open and the day begin—a Parisian day of spring. Then it no longer mattered that rain pelted down the windowpanes of that train. Why not glean everything one can from all the lovely springs one has known, yes, even if a new spring is undeniably near?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



By Courtesy of A. I. A. Everyman Prints, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MARKET DAY": *An Auto-lithograph by Kathleen Gardiner*

THE ARTIST does not tell us where her sketch was made, but it matters little, for market day in England is a weekly institution which does not vary with the town or district but has continued unchanged for centuries.

How often, on arriving at some sleepy old market town, one has been met with a bustle, with the sound of shrill voices and quickly moving steps, with the sight of shopping baskets swinging and of purses clutched in eager, busy hands. "It must be market day," you say to yourself.

There is a gaiety about the booths with their colored awnings, an almost theatrical atmosphere, as each small stage is set and the audiences arrive. Behind the scenes, as in the legitimate theater, is the usual jumble of back-stage litter, and in the wings stands the stage manager keeping a close eye on everything.

What shall we buy? A plant? A dress? A picture? One can't visit a market and come away empty-handed. Besides, who knows what treasure we may pick up for a few pence? Stories of "finds" discovered on market stalls come to mind, and you hover over a miscellaneous assortment of junk until persuaded to make a purchase. You don't need a chipped china inkstand, of course, but what does that matter? It is something to carry away with you, a bit of the old place. And later on it will help to fill another junk stall in some other market place.

Founder of the French Literary Salons

A HISTORY OF the French salons would include the history of the entire period of which they were so prominent a factor. . . . These salons were closely interwoven with the best intellectual life of more than two hundred years. Differing in tone according to the rank, taste, or character of their leaders, they were rallying points for the most famous men and women of their time. In these brilliant centers, a new literature had its birth. Here was found the fine critical sense that put its stamp on a new poem or a new play. Here ministers were created and deposed, authors and artists were brought into vogue, and vacant chairs in the Académie Française were filled. Here the great philosophy of the eighteenth century was cradled. Here sat the arbiters of manners, the makers of social success. To these high tribunals came, at last, every aspirant for fame.

It was to the refinement, critical taste, and moral force of a rare woman, half French and half Italian, that the first literary salons owed their origin and their distinctive character. . . .

She was eminently fitted for this rôle by her pure character and fine intelligence; but she added to these the advantages of rank and fortune, which gave her ample facilities for creating a social center of sufficient attraction to focus the best intellectual life of the age, and sufficient power to radiate its light. Still, it was the tact and discrimination to select from the wealth of material about her, and quietly to reconcile old traditions with the freshness of new ideas, that especially characterized Mme. de Rambouillet.—From "The Women of the French Salons," by AMELIA GERE MASON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Touch of Spring

Now along the gleaming streets
The gusty rain is like a wing
Brushing our faces with the warm
And half-reluctant touch of spring.

Soon hurdy-gurdies will be grinding
Their bright-canned tunes along the Square
And scrawny grasses will be pushing
Their stubborn blades toward city air,

And little leaves will creep on bushes
Guarded behind stout iron rails,
And flower shops will bloom with crocus
And lilac-blossoms sold from pails.

FRANCES FROST

By Air From London to Paris

SHE FOUND that it was easier to write in a plane travelling at a hundred and sixty miles an hour than in a train travelling at sixty.

"Good-bye, aerodrome," she wrote, in her small, neat hand, "good-bye, people, buildings, cars, good-bye. We're going up, up. These powerful lifts are full of pride and energy. Now already the littleness of all things is a matter for a smile and a tear. . . . The chequered English countryside, rapidly being made hideous by this orgy of building, the chains of tiny, ugly new houses lining the arterial roads, all are passing underneath in absurd miniature. Towns look like a straggle of tiny building-blocks thrown down by a careless child. Perhaps flying will create a new architecture, in time, bird's-eye views being taken into account, to please the human bird.

"Good-bye, England, good-bye, old friend Earth, we're going much higher, we're going through and above a mass of thick, blanketing cloud. For a moment or two we are in the mist, surrounded by whirling whiteness, then the atmosphere lightens and brightens, and suddenly we are where the sun is reigning, king of a world of infinite blue. . . .

"Now we are over the Channel, and there's a break in the clouds. It's as if the fabric had been stretched apart, leaving misty, ragged, torn-looking edges, and I am the only one who looks down. All the others are busy with books and papers, but I think that however often I were to fly, I would always prefer to watch the weather-dramas, and marvel at the fact that I am sitting in comfort, with every hair in place, seven or eight thousand feet up in the air, and moving at the rate of nearly two and a half miles to the minute.

"There's the Channel, wrinkled, crawling, grey-green, its tiny criss-cross lines hardly suggesting waves at all, and its surface streaked with the passing of steamers already far away. Do events, perhaps, leave their tracks in time, if we could only see them from another dimension, a different plane?

"Land again. France! You are nothing but a map. It's impossible to believe that people with beating hearts and coursing blood live anywhere upon your flat, stretched, empty, multi-toned carpet. Where are your slow farm carts, your smoking middens, your women hoeing and planting, your children going to school, your markets? . . .

"We're almost there. I can see distant Paris, deep in shadow, very blue and indistinct in her own dust and smoke. I can see Le Bourget. We've been getting lower, and I haven't been conscious of it at all. Now we are losing height rapidly; we tilt a little; we make one great, powerful, descending circle and close in upon the aerodrome. Now Le Bourget is directly below us; little hangars, tiny cars, and tinier human beings. We're almost in touch with the earth again, losing height all the time. It's harder to write now. Lower, lower still, till suddenly the earth is there for us to put our rolling feet upon. The engines are shut off, started again. Down!"—From "One Fight More," by SUSAN ERTZ. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

In Siam One Travels by Water

THE GREATER PART of Siam is absolutely flat, though there are some mountains in the north. We crossed it by train from one end to the other: an endless succession of rice-fields, occasionally broken by forests; a very great deal of water, studded with fields of pink and white lotus, a solid mass of round green leaves, almost covering the miraculous flowers; and smaller patches of water lilies, including the lovely *nelumbo*, blue and white and pink, standing some inches out of the water. There are practically no roads in Siam, outside Bangkok; travelling is done by rail and water. . . .

The people as a whole are very attractive, to my taste, far more so than the Balinese; the well-born ladies in particular are the daintiest and prettiest group of women I have ever seen. They are all of the same type, small, with very delicate bodies and small hands and feet; the face just a trifle flat, with high cheek bones, and large almond-shaped eyes; the complexion golden and the hair blue-black and slightly wavy. The ladies and gentlemen are exquisitely polite, with graceful and studied gestures: they are rather doll-like, barely human. . . .

The Siamese have considerable technical skill. The artistic canons are "make it as lifelike as possible, twice as big, and four times as expensive."

The pleasantest thing about Bangkok are the klongs, or water-markets. The western or poorer bank of the river Menam is riddled with canals, with small groups of huts interspersed with fields and orchards along their banks. Early every morning markets are held at different parts of the canals, the goods being piled in the boats which act the dual role of conveyance and stall; the marketers arrive in boats and canoes of a variety of shapes and sizes, going from market to market as they do the day's shopping. Against the background of trees the continuous movement is very pretty to watch.—From "Bali and Angkor," by GEOFFREY GORER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Jade Housecoat

Behind the door her long housecoat of jade
Hangs ready; when a caller rings she leaves
Her mixing bowl and, regally arrayed,
Conceals her gingham and her rolled-up sleeves.

Against the commonplace of circumstance
She moves with pride, serenely set apart,
Who meets the world in jade with gallant glance,
Knowing that gracious living is an art.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

True Recovery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HUMAN EXPERIENCE physical symptoms are generally regarded as showing the nature and progress of disease toward either recovery or the opposite state, and the patient believes that he is improving or not according to the evidence presented by the symptoms.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 423): "The matter-physician deals with matter as both his foe and his remedy. He regards the ailment as weakened or strengthened according to the evidence which matter presents." Today Christian Science has brought better understanding of the nature of disease as primarily mental, and has revealed the true remedy in divine Mind.

In Christian Science we learn that the real man is spiritual, the idea or reflection of God, and that he exists forever at the standpoint of perfection. Being spiritual and perfect, man knows no matter, no disease or discord, for the simple reason that he is the expression of unchangeable Mind, divine Principle. Mortals watching disease, whether physical or otherwise, judge according to the material evidence presented. If, in the case of physical disease, the symptoms indicate improvement, immediately thought is lifted high and the improvement proclaimed. If, however, symptoms present less cheering evidence, gloom is likely to settle upon the situation, and the patient's condition is more or less influenced by the general surrounding fear.

Mrs. Eddy again writes (*ibid.*, p. 423), "The metaphysician, making Mind his basis of operation irrespective of matter and regarding the truth and harmony of being as superior to error and discord, has rendered himself strong, instead of weak, to cope with the case; and he proportionately strengthens his patient with the stimulus of courage and conscious power." The physical senses cannot perceive the "truth and harmony of being;" therefore the patient's mental condition must be improved in order that he may be healed.

There is only one true method of judging well-being and that is according to spirituality, the Godlike qualities which are reflected. The real man partakes only of the nature of God, Spirit, and hence is spiritual. Understanding this, Paul said in his letter to the Romans (Romans 8:2), "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

Today, materiality expressed through war and chaotic conditions would make it appear that man is wholly material. The serpent, material sense, acting through hate, greed, mad ambition, pride of place and power, claims the ability to set brother against brother, and so to hypnotize the world into believing that man and the universe are material.

Centuries ago the jealous hatred of one brother for another was manifested when Cain slew Abel. Abel's greater spirituality, his higher outlook, aroused Cain's antagonism. Instead of improving his own thinking, Cain added to his already burdened thought the crime of taking his brother's life. Christian Science has shown us that whenever we are tempted to be disturbed by another's good fortune, we need only turn from wrong thinking and begin to find out more about God, in order to see more of His goodness manifested in our own experience. In proportion as we strive to gain more Godlikeness we shall find that goodness and love are more fully expressed in our lives.

Men have believed that material learning can give them the ways and means of gaining wealth, health, happiness, and power. This method has proved futile; but those who desire something more than mere material learning, have tasted the joy of finding out more about God and man's relationship to Him. Only as we come closer to Him, and begin to put into practice the truth about our spiritual relationship to Him, do we demonstrate practical Christian Science.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 100), "Who remembers that patience, forgiveness, abiding faith, and affection, are the symptoms by which our Father indicates the different stages of man's recovery from sin and his entrance into Science?" These qualities show that one is gaining an understanding of his sonship with God and applying it in practical daily experience.

Patience in willingly and continually striving to lay off the "old man" of mortal sense; forgiveness readily given in rejecting as unreal the aggressive phases of mortal belief that are encountered in the daily round; abiding faith in the allness of God, and, therefore, the non-existence of evil; and affection without reservation for the things of God—these are "the symptoms" for which we should look. As they appear, error disappears, and the glory of spiritual reflection is made manifest.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le vrai Rétablissement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

D'APRÈS L'OPINION GÉNÉRALE des humains, les symptômes physiques indiqueraient la nature et le cours d'une maladie s'acheminant soit vers la guérison, soit vers l'état opposé; et le patient croit qu'il va mieux ou moins bien selon le témoignage des symtômes en question.

Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 423: "Le médecin matérialiste en use avec la matière comme si elle était, et son ennemie et son remède. Il juge, d'après l'aspect que présente la matière, si le mal a diminué ou augmenté." Aujourd'hui, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, on comprend davantage que la maladie est essentiellement de nature mentale; et cette Science a révélé le vrai remède, qui se trouve dans l'Entendement divin.

En Science Chrétienne, nous apprenons que l'homme réel est spirituel, qu'il est l'idée ou le reflet de Dieu, existant à jamais au niveau même de la perfection. Spirituel et parfait, l'homme ne connaît point la matière, la maladie, les discords, pour la simple raison qu'il exprime l'Entendement immuable, le Principe divin. Les mortels observant la maladie, soit physique soit d'un autre genre, jugent d'après les indices matériels qui frappent leurs sens. Dans les cas de maladies physiques, si les symptômes dénotent une amélioration, le cœur se gonfle d'espoir et l'on proclame les progrès accomplis. En revanche, si les symptômes paraissent peu encourageants, un voile de tristesse assombrit la situation, et la crainte générale influe plus ou moins sur l'état du patient.

Mrs. Eddy écrit également (*ibid.*, p. 423): "Le métaphysicien qui fait de l'Entendement sa base d'opération, indépendamment de la matière, et qui considère la vérité et l'harmonie de l'être comme étant supérieures à l'erreur et à la discorde, s'est renforcé, non affaibli, pour lutter contre la maladie; et en raison de ceci il fortifie son patient en le stimulant de courage et en le rendant conscient de son pouvoir." Les sens physiques ne peuvent percevoir "la vérité et l'harmonie de l'être;" aussi faut-il que la condition mentale du patient s'améliore afin qu'il puisse être guéri.

Pour juger sainement du bien-être, on doit s'en référer à la spiritualité, aux qualités divines reflétées par l'individu: c'est la seule méthode sûre. L'homme réel participe uniquement de la nature de Dieu, de l'Esprit; il est donc spirituel. Comprenant ce fait, Paul pouvait écrire aux chrétiens de Rome (Romains 8:2): "La loi de l'esprit de vie m'a affranchi, en Jésus-Christ, de la loi du péché et de la mort."

Aujourd'hui, la matérialité s'exprimant par la guerre et la confusion cherche à nous persuader que l'homme est tout à fait matériel. Agissant par la haine, l'avidité, la folle ambition, l'orgueil de la puissance ou des postes en vue, le serpent — le sens matériel — prétend diviser les frères, les rendre hostiles, hypnotiser le monde en lui faisant croire que l'homme et l'univers sont matériels.

Bien des siècles avant notre époque, la haine jalouse d'un frère contre un autre se manifesta par le meurtre d'Abel. La spiritualité d'Abel, son point de vue supérieur à celui de Caïn, suscitèrent chez ce dernier un violent antagonisme. Au lieu d'amender ses propres pensées, Caïn, dont la conscience était déjà lourde d'erreur, se rendit coupable d'un crime. La Science Chrétienne montre que si nous sommes tentés d'envier le bonheur d'autrui, il faut nous détourner des pensées mauvaises, apprendre à mieux connaître Dieu, et qu'alors nous verrons dans notre propre carrière une manifestation plus complète de Sa bonté. Dans la mesure où nous nous efforçons de ressembler davantage à Dieu, nous constatons que l'amour et la bonté s'expriment d'une manière croissante dans notre vie.

Les hommes ont cru que les connaissances matérielles leur permettraient d'acquérir la richesse, la santé, le bonheur et le pouvoir. On a la preuve que cette méthode est inefficace; mais ceux qui désirent quelque chose de meilleur que le savoir purement matériel peuvent avec joie progresser dans la vraie connaissance de Dieu et du rapport unissant l'homme au Père. Il faut nous approcher de Lui, mettre en pratique la vérité concernant la relation spirituelle entre l'homme et Dieu; alors seulement nous démontrons la Science Chrétienne pratique.

Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 100), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Qui se rappelle que la patience, le pardon, la foi constante et l'affection sont les symptômes par lesquels notre Père indique les divers stades du rétablissement de l'homme, échappant au péché pour entrer dans la Science?" Ces qualités prouvent que le disciple est en voie de comprendre sa filialité à l'égard de Dieu et que dans la vie quotidienne, il applique ce fait d'une manière pratique.

La patience et la bonne volonté avec lesquelles on continue ses efforts pour dépouiller le "vieil homme," c'est-à-dire le sens mortel; le généreux pardon qui rejette comme des irréalités les formes agressives de la croyance mortelle rencontrées jour après jour; la foi constante dans la totalité de Dieu, entraînant l'inexistence du mal; une affection sans réserve pour les choses de Dieu — voilà les "symptômes" que nous devons chercher. A mesure qu'ils apparaissent, l'erreur disparaît, et l'on voit se manifester la gloire de la réflexion spirituelle.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1940

G.A.R. Veteran Relives Scenes Of Appomattox

John E. Bronson recalls events of surrender, which he saw as artillery man 75 years ago.

Close of the American Civil War with the surrender of General Lee to General Grant at Appomattox Court-House 75 years ago today was recalled here this morning by John E. Bronson of Dedham, said to be the sole remaining participant in that famous scene.

Mr. Bronson came to Boston for the seventy-fourth annual encampment of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, opening today in the Hotel Bradford with 13 veterans on hand.

"I stood right near the front of the brick building where the war was ended," related Mr. Bronson, who was an artilleryman in the First New Hampshire Light Battery. "I saw General Grant go in with his staff and saw General Lee go after him. When they came out, General Grant took General Lee into his barouche with four black horses and they drove away. I could almost touch his carriage.

"We gave loud cheers as they passed. General Grant put out his hand for us to keep quiet. We cheered all the louder.

"Grant and Lee were talking as if they had never been at odds.

"General Grant was dressed in a very seedy uniform with a slouch hat, while General Lee was dressed in a new suit and looked as if he had just come from the tailor's.

"General Grant's face was marked by his square jaw. General Lee was a fine looking man.

"After they had gone, we saw the Confederates coming over a little rise, waving everything they could get hold of to serve as a flag of truce.

'We asked them why they did that. We told them the war was closed.

"They said they had not had anything to eat for five days except the corn they picked out of cribs, because we had been chasing them so hard."

Histories of the surrender say the Union armies had been pressing Lee's troops and animals so sharply that they were perishing for want of food.

"We had just been given three days' rations," continued Mr. Bronson, "and in a few minutes did not have anything left of them in our knapsacks, but had given all away.

"One Confederate officer offered me $50 for hardtack. 'You can't buy it,' I said, 'but here are two pieces left—one for you and one for your comrade.' "

Mr. Bronson cherishes no animosities left from the strife. "There should be no Mason and Dixon's line," he commented. "We are all under one flag, the same people and the same country, and always will be. We shall never have another civil war.

"There is need for the North and South to fraternize together. In talking with a good many southern veterans, I have found them glad that the war ended as it did."

Mr. Bronson was 16 years old when he went into the final period of the war from his home at Bath, N. H.

Samuel Snow, another veteran at today's G. A. R. gathering, spoke of seeing Abraham Lincoln inaugurated for the second time. "When he left the Capitol for his home in the White House, he passed within six feet of me in his carriage," Mr. Snow said. He added that President Lincoln looked like his pictures and rather cheerful.

A membership report presented today showed 60 comrades in good standing the first of this year.

The society of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and its women's auxiliary are also meeting today and tomorrow at the Hotel Bradford. These two organizations join in a banquet tonight, followed by the Trooping of the Colors and a historical stage representation of General Lee's surrender.

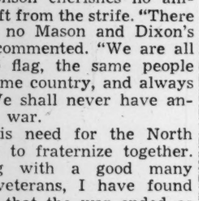
Additional Local Stories on Page 15

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast with decreasing cloudiness this afternoon and tonight; slightly cooler, with lowest temperature in the middle and upper 30's; Wednesday fair and not very warm; moderate to fresh west to northwesterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy, cooler in southwest portion with light rain in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.



New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and cooler, preceded by light rain in central and north portion tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west shifting to northwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	53	New Orleans	55	72
Chicago	41	45	New York	54	54
Denver	56	63	Norfolk	56	69
Helena	42	55	Philadelphia	53	55
Kansas City	33	51	St. Louis	35	46
Los Angeles	58	70	San Francisco	55	62
Miami		80	Washington	52	58
Minneapolis	33	47			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., April 9
B—Maximum, April 8

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:27; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:48 p. m. Tuesday.

Art Expert Appraises Auction Material

By a Staff Photographer

Prof. Henry L. Seaver of M. I. T.

Fine arts department authority looking over etching to be auctioned April 18 for benefit of Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture in Groton, Mass. Mrs. Roger Warner, of Boston, center, lists the items, and Mrs. Robert Choate, one of the donors, assists.

By a Staff Photographer

An Original Audubon Print

Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, studies one of the valuable pieces to be auctioned at the sale for the Lowthorpe School.

Not Over $41 As Boston Tax Rate Promised

Boston's tax rate is going to be positively not more than $41, and may go substantially below that figure, Mayor Tobin indicated this morning in his press conference.

The Mayor had just finished conferring with the Board of Tax Assessors, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and the Financial Officers of the city in a round table discussion of the city's financial prospects. This was preliminary to the Mayor's final signature of the city budget this afternoon.

The Mayor indicated that, despite demands from some economy groups, he would make no reductions in the budget but would approve it as it was when the Council returned it to him.

The Mayor said that in calculating the tax rate for 1940, he is estimating the departmental income at $9,000,000, which is $1,000,000 above last year's receipts. Inasmuch as this is $700,000 above what the Mayor calculated in his March 11 estimate of a $41.50 tax rate, City Hall observers concluded this means at least a 50-cent reduction in Boston's prospective tax rate.

The Mayor refused to divulge any other items that will result in reduction of the tax rate, but predictions of a rate somewhere under $40.90 persisted at City Hall.

He pointed out that various factors affecting the tax rate are not yet definitely fixed. He is not expected to mention a definite figure when he announces his signature of the budget and releases an expected statement concerning the city's income. It was authoritatively learned he expects to cite a maximum and a minimum rate and forecast another somewhere between these two figures.

Boston Objets d'Art on 'Block' April 18 for Groton School

Highest bidders are looking forward to carrying off rare treasures when the unusual auction sale to be held at 575 Boylston Street on April 18 from 1:30 to 6 p. m. gets under way.

Prof. Henry L. Seaver of the Fine Arts Department of Massachusetts Institute of Technology appraised the collection yesterday at the home of Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge on Commonwealth Avenue. Paintings from private art galleries, rare china, silver and glassware from choice collections, old brocades and laces, have been generously donated by prominent local persons to be auctioned off for the benefit of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture in Groton, Mass.

Outstanding in the valuable collection are two old Berlin urns, which have been in one Boston family for many years. They are marked with the single blue sword of the early Berlin china. Also included is a Persian vase from the collection of Abdul Assig, an original Whistler etching, two original Audubon prints, Italian, Spanish and white Chinese brocades. Bids will be called for on an alabaster mirror and powder box; a bronze urn; a copper coal hod; an Indian fly switcher with ivory handle; lacquered screens from Spain; an Irish lace coat; Japanese jars and screens; old linens; Jensen hand wrought silver; a Canton bowl; old French Rouenl Limoges plates; and jewelry, both antique and modern.

The committee in charge of the auction includes: Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Chestnut Hill; Mrs. John Gardner Coolidge, Boston, Mass.; Roger S. Warner, Boston; Mrs. John W. Higgins, Worcester; Mrs. William Stuart Forbes, Boston; Mrs. James H. Perkins, 2d, Westwood.

Among those who have donated articles for the sale are: Mrs. James H. Perkins, 2d, of Westwood; Mrs. Henry V. Greenough and Mrs. Guy Lowell of Brookline; Mrs. Henry G. Vaughan of Medfield and South Berwick, Maine; Mrs. Robert Choate of Danvers; Mrs. William Wharton, Sr., and Mrs. William Wharton, Jr., of Groton; Mrs. Stephen Van R. Crosby, Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. William C. Endicott, Mrs. Lawrence Oliver, Mrs. W. Amory Parker, and Mrs. Roger S. Warner of Boston; Miss Mabel Choate of New York; Mrs. Philip Van R. Ely of Pomfret Center, Conn.; Mrs. William Prentice of Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. Edwin S. Webster of Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Walter Brewster of Chicago, and Mrs. John W. Higgins of Worcester.

R.I. Governor Blocks State College Move

Refuses request for public hearing of evidence alleged to be grounds for trustees' removal.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt today refused a request of Henry S. Day of South Kingstown for a public hearing on evidence, which Mr. Day said would constitute grounds for removal of the Board of Trustees for Rhode Island State College.

The Governor at the same time "continued to decline" to appoint an independent commission to investigate the actions of the board in dismissing Dr. Raymond G. Bressler as President of the College.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9—With the chief items of his 1940 program threatened either with scuttling or such amending that their provisions will not meet all the aims, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt finds himself in the most trying position of his political career, as the General Assembly today begins its last few days of the 1940 session.

To add to the Chief Executive's problems, hundreds of petitions are being showered on his office daily asking that he or the General Assembly bring about an impartial investigation of the causes prompting the forced resignation of Dr. Raymond G. Bressler as President of the Rhode Island State College.

Political Future at Stake

Governor Vanderbilt has made known that he would not take any part in the controversy between Board of Trustees of the State College and President Bressler who was asked to submit his resignation. Now, with 10,000 handbills and petitions being distributed by the merchants of the South County, which has been the Republican stronghold in Rhode Island for years, State House observers say that the Chief Executive must change his position, or his political future would be very uncertain on the eve of the biennial State Republican convention. The probe is being sought by the student body and members of the alumni association of the College.

In the Legislature, the fate of measures aimed at banning corruption at elections—the Providence Charter bill and the Civil Service Law—are in doubt all because of a revolt of a large bloc of G. O. P. members against the Administration forces.

The seriousness of the break between the Chief Executive and his party members was clearly indicated in a week-end statement by Mr. Vanderbilt, in which he called upon Republican legislators to live up to the Party promises to pass legislation "which would forever make impossible the browbeating, the corruption, and the gross violation of decency, as well as law, which occurred in both caucuses and elections in 1938."

Stand on Voting Plan

The Governor issued this statement while Republican Senators were expressing violent opposition at a two-hour conference to the proposed identification-card system of voting and the plan for State-appointed election magistrates, two of the chief provisions of the election laws advocated by Governor Vanderbilt.

While admitting that "some details of the proposed laws may perhaps be simplified," the Governor said in his statement that every voter should identify himself at least by his signature, and that "the house-to-house canvass is terribly important and not half as difficult as many people would have you believe."

Among other measures, which are in an uncertain position is the Providence Charter bill, which provides for a "strong Mayor" and a Council half the present size.

Art in a New Light

Tin Lantern

Made by Prof. Edwin B. Rollins of Tufts and one of exhibits at hobby display at the college

Artistry Turns To Making Use Of Tin Cans

Prof. Edwin B. Rollins of the Department of Electrical Engineering at Tufts College holds the center of the stage this week for his entries in the Tufts College Hobby Case, located on the second floor of the Cousens Gymnasium. Professor Rollins's hobby consists of making interesting and useful articles with one of the most plentiful by-products of modern civilization—tin cans.

With the aid of hardly more than a soldering iron, two pairs of tin snips and a hammer, Professor Rollins has made candle sticks, lanterns and waste-baskets—good demonstration of what can be done with waste material by ingenuity and a little imagination. Professor Rollins makes some of his own special tools for producing certain artistic designs.

Half of the hobby case is devoted to showing the complete process of making a candle stick from the tin can to the finished article. The rest of the case will be used to display duplications of old-time lighting devices, and some of the tools with which Professor Rollins pursues his hobby. The lighting devices are made exclusively from old coffee and soup cans.

Scandinavian Service Continuing

Passenger service between the United States and the Scandinavian countries will continue despite the fact that Norway is at war with Germany, the Swedish-American Lines said today. Freighters, however, are awaiting further orders. At the Norwegian Consulate in Boston, no statement was issued.

LYNN Mass., April 9 (AP)—Because of hostilities abroad, scheduled sailing tomorrow of the Norwegian collier Rym was cancelled today and a United States customs guard placed aboard.

Maine Auditors Fail To Locate $35,000

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 9 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows announced today that a private auditor's preliminary report on State finances showed that "it would appear that an amount in excess of $35,000 was unaccounted for" in records of the Highway Department garage.

Antique Codes Blamed For High Cost of Homes

Stricter enforcement of plumbing codes urged by head of State Association of Plumbers.

Technology expert says 20 cents in each dollar spent is chargeable to restrictive rules.

Calling for stricter enforcement of plumbing codes to protect home owners against faulty equipment, James A. Milne, President of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers, today emphasized the tremendous strides made in the adoption of modern materials through which his industry "is giving more for every dollar today than at any other time in history."

Addressing the annual convention of the Association in the Copley-Plaza Hotel this noon, Mr. Milne said that despite the advances in quality and design of modern plumbing equipment, the costs of plumbing fixtures "are 21 per cent lower than they were in 1926." These reductions, he said, have been attained in the face of advancing price for raw materials.

Naturally, Mr. Milne felt that the industry deserved some credit for its alertness to new working methods and its readiness to develop and accept products for a streamlined age. In this respect, he believed the plumbing industry, at least, was matching the automobile business.

Even in peak construction years following the World War and immediately preceding the 1929 market crash, Mr. Milne pointed out that home owners were not getting as much for their money as they are today. And he anticipated marked improvement during 1940 in plumbing research with figures showing a 11 per cent gain in residential construction for the first quarter of the year compared with 1939.

As for plumbing requirements in local building codes, the Association head believed that they should be more strict, insofar as safety provisions are concerned. He said that plumbing fixtures improperly installed are as dangerous as "planting dynamite in the basement."

"Much credit has been properly given to the automobile industry," he said, "for its accomplishments in improving cars and reducing prices. Little similar credit has been given to the plumbing fixture industry yet its achievements in the same directions have been scarcely less phenomenal.

"The most recent figures of the Department of Labor of the United States Government give the true facts about plumbing fixture prices which show that today lavatories to the wholesaler are 28 per cent below the 1926 costs; the wholesale price of bathtubs is 33 per cent below 1926; closets are 38 per cent and kitchen sinks 44 per cent below the prices prevailing in 1926. It is certain that the public at large does not realize these facts."

"Direct selling schemes for plumbing fixtures are an illusion and play on the superficially plausible argument that the middleman is being eliminated," he added.

"However, the functions of a wholesaler have to be performed. The risks in wholesaling are such that anyone who attempts to assume these functions will do so only if there be some hope of compensation. Those who sell 'direct' have one advantage over the master plumber in that nearly every person who walks into such a store has a strong pre-conception that he is going to walk out with a great bargain."

"Consequently, damaged plumbing fixtures are sold at prices marked at little if any lower than new first-class fixtures which are sold at any master plumber's shop."

Continued gains in plumbing sales for 1940 were predicted by I. B. Skau, Connecticut Director of the National Association of Master Plumbers, who commented on the Federal investigation of the plumbing industry as a foolish gesture "unless the whole capitalistic system is wrong."

Technology expert says 20 cents in each dollar spent is chargeable to restrictive rules.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out of every dollar spent by the average family on a new home, 20 cents is chargeable to the sheer wastefulness of obsolete and restrictive building codes standing in the way of new materials and modern methods of construction, Walter R. MacCornack, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the New England Building Officials Conference, today.

Following a rather quiet and orderly process of registration for the annual convention which took several hundred delegates most of this morning and part of yesterday to complete, Mr. MacCornack's blast at labor and manufacturing "rackets" that have virtually "blocked the introduction of modern low cost materials" had something of an electrifying effect upon the conference. It introduced a series of discussions intended to impress builders with the urgent need of tapping a vast reservoir of potential home sales, said by Mr. MacCornack to lie within the lower income brackets of the nation's wage earners.

The Dean of Technology's School of Architecture demanded the setting up of local authorities dedicated to the task of writing new materials and new methods into building codes as fast as they were proved sound for home building.

Horse-and-Buggy Days

"Fixed" laws without the governmental setup for obtaining rapid modernization belong to the slow-moving gait of a "horse-and-buggy era" according to the Technology expert. And he further accentuated the need for modernized building laws by stating that the prevailing "fixed" codes have been commonly accepted by building contractors as the inviolable "handbook of the industry."

He cited Cook County, Chicago, as a flagrant example of the control of building codes in the interest of the manufacturers of one type of material to the exclusion of cheaper forms of building materials. He declared that it was virtually impossible for new materials to break through the legal entanglements of the county.

Certain manufacturers and labor in other parts of the country, he pointed out, have "too much to say about code restrictions."

Corridors Hummed

Following Mr. MacCornack's sharp treatise on building codes, the corridors of the Statler Hotel hummed with recitations of incidents throughout New England that bore out the speaker's assertions that modern materials were being kept "off the building markets, to the detriment of the would-be home buyer and the home owner."

Code standards were deemed requisite in so far as they fulfilled the original purpose of safety and protection from unsound construction. But it was pointed out that most codes set up higher standards than are now necessary, resulting in waste and increased costs without proportional increase in value. The cost penalty was laid on the failure of code authorities to distinguish between essential requirements of large and small structures.

In many codes, for instance, there is a glaring inconsistency in the variation of required working stresses of structural steel. The stress ranges from 16,000 pounds to 20,000 pounds for the same materials. Hence, if a working stress of 18,000 pounds is deemed safe for Richmond, Va., why should it not be safe enough for Los Angeles which requires only 16,000 pounds for the same product? That was among the questions asked at the conference.

Lurie Calls Bar Association Corruption Check

The Boston Bar Association, by its recent action, has proven itself "a refuge against corruption in the courts," Ruben L. Lurie, Boston attorney, declared today.

It was Mr. Lurie's one-man investigation of conditions in the Suffolk County Clerk's office that resulted in entrance of the Bar Association into the case and the eventual resignation and sentencing of Clerk John Patrick Connolly. For his part in this and for his investigation of the office of Sheriff John F. Dowd, who also resigned and then disappeared, Mr. Lurie received last night the first annual civic award medal of the Boston City Club.

"The regretable thing about the two suffolk County cases," said Mr. Lurie between congratulatory telephone calls at his office this morning, "is that an investigation such as I made was necessary to uncover the corruption. In a healthy community confidence in the usual law enforcing agencies should be sufficient to bring disclosures such as these."

"The importance of the Bar Association in cleaning up conditions in the clerk's office cannot be underestimated," Mr. Lurie continued. "It wasn't until I had the weight of the Bar Association behind me that I was able to secure six very important affidavits from veteran employees in the Clerk's office."

Mr. Lurie warned that the present cleanup should not be considered everlasting. "There is need for great vigilance," he asserted. "A united and fearless Bar Association will bring an increased sense of security to employees of the county."

Modestly admitting his pleasure in being selected by the City Club as the individual making the greatest achievement affecting the lives of the people in Metropolitan Boston last year, Mr. Lurie declared that Damon Hall, President of the Bar Association, and the committee appointed by the Association deserved a "world of credit" for the successful investigation of Suffolk County affairs.

Mr. Lurie asserted that he had no formula for securing honest government. He said, "I should like to see alert men and women join with civic organizations dedicated to the general improvement of the community rather than with groups furthering the interests of individual politicians and machines."

Tobey to Talk Economy With Boston Taxpayers

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire will address members of the Boston Taxpayers Alliance at Tremont Temple tomorrow on the subject of economy in government as a necessary stimulant to business.

Compromise Hint in Hays Case

Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court today postponed trial of the cases of alleged tax evasion against Martin Hays, former Republican floor leader of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and his four associates, Louis B. Fox, Hyman Abrams, Mario A. Ingraffia and Arthur G. Barron, until next Tuesday.

The postponement came upon the recommendation of Assistant United States Attorney Henry M. Leen, who said that an offer of compromise had been filed by the men last Friday with United States Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

The four men were indicted on Feb. 5, 1940, by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of attempted income tax evasion totaling nearly $20,000. They were major stockholders in the Bay State Greyhound Association, which has conducted dog races at Revere, Mass.

Mr. Leen asked Judge Ford to take the case off the list pending the decision of Attorney General Jackson. It was expected that the Attorney General will make his decision some time this week.

The case of James G. Egan, General Manager of the Dighton Race Track, who was charged in an indictment with attempted evasion of income taxes of more than $4,000 back in 1935 and 1936, will come up for trial at some future date.

Braintree Explosion Widely Felt

Explosions in two compressor buildings of the Old Colony Gas Company on Quincy Avenue, East Braintree, Mass., shortly before 11 a. m. today, resulted in three fatalities and 13 injuries, and completely destroyed a huge gasometer containing 750,000 feet of gas.

The explosions were plainly felt in Hingham, eight miles away. Windows in stores and homes in the vicinity were blown out, as were those in the Weymouth railroad station; but there was no damage to trains. One train was delayed 10 minutes. Several nearby dwellings were ruined.

Firemen from half a dozen communities had the fire under control at noon, having released gas stored, in a second and much larger tank in an effort to prevent a further explosion. Meantime, workers began a search of the ruined building to see if other employees had been injured.

An immediate investigation of the explosion was ordered by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, which adjourned a rate hearing to go directly to the scene with Chief Engineer William J. Keefe and Leslie R. Moore, Director of the Gas, Electric and Oil Division.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in the Town Hall, South Braintree, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—
"There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood, with Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Hot Mikado," swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed." 3:30, 6:25, 8:35. Also "Cafe Hostess," with Preston Foster. 2:10, 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Old New York," with Alice Faye, Richard Greene, Fred MacMurray and Brenda Joyce. 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

[illegible]—
The Saint's Double Trouble," with George Sanders. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"The Human Beast," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Donald's Penguin." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Ultimatum," starring Eric von Stroheim.

Radio—Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Information Please." 10 a. m., 12:55 2:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Courageous Dr. Christian." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Grapes of Wrath," featuring Henry Fonda. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," With Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Lost on the Western Front," with Paul Cavanagh and Marcelle Chantal. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Bad Boy," 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:20, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Bowling Skill," "Screen Snapshots," "Fashions for Travel, Dude Ranch and Beach." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"I Take This Woman." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Man From Dakota." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. Modern 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
"Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 12:45 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Trans-Lux—
"Werewolf of London," with Henry Hull and Valerie Hobson. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 9. Also "Forgotten Girls," with Louise Platt and Donald Woods. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Remember" with Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. Also "First Love," with Deanna Durbin. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix—
"Information Please"; "Venezuela"; a Walter Catlett musical; an Airline Hostess' Training & Routine; For Hunting; New Jobs; cartoons; and thirty minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight.

University—
Margaret Sullavan in "The Shop Around the Corner." 2:35, 6:15, 9:40. Also "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. 1:30, 4:40, 8:15. Tomorrow: Robert Donat in "The Ghost Goes West." Also "It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert.

Uptown—
"Little Old New York," with Richard Greene and Alice Faye. 1, 4:30, 8:10. Also "Doctor Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge—
Concert by Berta Jahn-Beer, Viennese pianist, assisted by Norbert Lauga, violinist; Yves Chardon, cellist; Louis Artieres, viola; and Henri Girard, doublebass. 8:15.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—
Concert by the Boston Society of Early Music. 8:30.

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory—
Recital by Rand Smith, baritone, and Paul Bregor, pianist. For the benefit of the Metropolitan Opera Fund. 8:30.

Other Events

Hotel Continental, Garden Street—
Cambridge Spring antique show Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Final concert in the Youth Symphony Concert series. Wheeler Beckett, conductor, 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Islamic Miniatures by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on Old Embroideries by Mrs. Sayward.

Issues Dodged By Jackson On Visit to Boston

Set back by a spatter of questions too close to delicate political and labor questions of the moment to admit of an off-hand answer or generalization, Robert H. Jackson, United States Attorney General, small-town lawyer lifted to eminence in the New Deal, retaliated on the Boston press today by a brevity in declining to comment that would make the late Calvin Coolidge appear loquacious.

Seriatim, he said "No," waved aside or laughed down questions to set forth his opinion on a third term for President Roosevelt, Postmaster James Farley's chances for nomination, his personal opinion of Wendell L. Willkie, who spoke here last Wednesday, anti-monopoly cases now before the courts in the building trades, the work of the Dies Committee.

Then he relented almost perceptibly and extended comments of the general tenor of his address before the recent second annual conference of United States Attorneys in Washington on no Gestapo for America and protection of civil liberties by the law.

Address Law School

Mr. Jackson is here to address the 10th anniversary dinner of Boston College Law School in the Copley Plaza tonight. The head table roster and long list of distinguished guests augur a notable representation which includes the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

He arrived at the Copley Plaza at 12:25 by automobile, from New Haven, where he stopped off last night to visit his son, "Bill," a junior at Yale. He was immediately advised by Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, that he was due at a Department of Justice staff luncheon at the Algonquin Club at 12:30. At 12:40 he was on his way.

On the opening question of the third term, Mr. Jackson stated his position. "I'm sorry I'm going to disappoint you but I am not going to discuss politics on this trip." A query on anti-monopoly cases against trade unions brought another "sorry" because "the cases are pending."

One reporter tried the bait that Mr. Willkie, oft-mentioned G. O. P. Presidential possibility, had shown clearly here he was anti-New Deal —"nothing in it suits him."

"Fair Estimate"

"That would seem to be a fair estimate of his position," was Mr. Jackson's rejoinder.

On Martin Hays, former State Representative and stockholder in the Bay State Greyhound Association, taking legal steps for compromise in the case of alleged evasion of income taxes which was scheduled to open today, Mr. Jackson said he was not acquainted with the move and that probably it would not come to his attention but would go to the Treasury Department.

"This is a paternal trip, not a political trip," he said on further questions relating to his department. He explained that he was making the trip to see his son, speak here tonight, then visit his daughter, Mary, a sophomore at Smith College, in Northampton tomorrow.

Disavowing any first-hand knowledge of the work of the Dies Committee, Mr. Jackson was led to discuss a related question on what assurance the people of the country had that "another Mitchell Palmer type of activity" might not be in the offing.

"There is no possibility of a repetition of that sort of thing so far as the Department of Justice is concerned," he said. "It will protect civil liberties and prevent invading them. The whole field of civil liberties is a field for the Department of Justice to protect. Its function is to proceed against activities which are a violation of the law—not prosecution for people's opinions."

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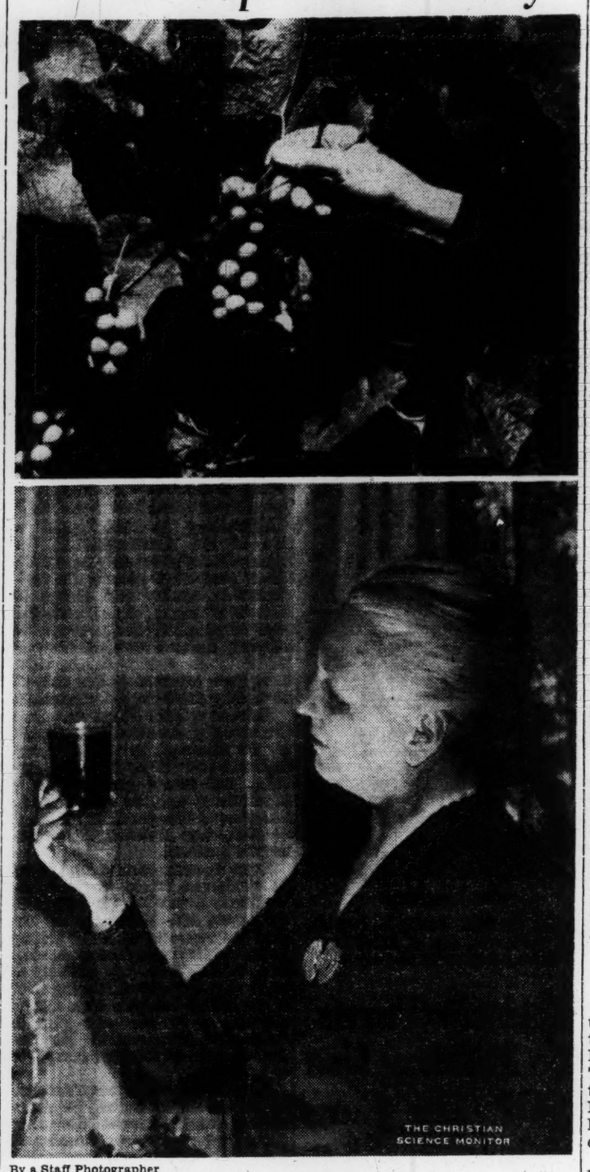


By a Staff Photographer

The Wild Plum Finds Its Place

Upper: A cluster of Cape Cod grapes also being cultivated at beach plum experimental nursery. Lower: Mrs. Wilfrid O. White sees possibilities for a new industry on Cape Cod in this little jar of beach plum jelly.

Cranberry Finds a Rival In Cape Cod's Wild Plum

Cranberries have a rival for Cape Cod fame and fortune.

Another million-dollar industry looms on the wild beach plum. And this wayside fruit is no longer an unrecognizable Cinderella.

Washington is now experimenting with the beach plum bush in connection with the hill culture program. State authorities are considering the direction of more interest and money toward the "education" of this prospective "heiress" of the dunes. And down at Chilmark on the Vineyard is the nursery where the beach plum had its first lessons in public behavior

How It Started

But the Cinderella story of the beach plum started a number of years ago. It really began with Mrs. Wilfrid O. White of Boston and Martha's Vineyard. For she was the first one to foresee a big commercial future for this unsung fruit of the Cape.

It was on Martha's Vineyard that Mrs. White first became acquainted with the wild beach plum when she and Mr. White bought a farm there. Down by the shore she found them, these full-leafed bushes that snuggle down where the pale dunes arch their backs in the sun and the sea spray flies on the storm wind.

She tasted the bitter-sweet jelly. She sipped the chilled juice of the fruit. She found that ice cream sundaes had a new flavor when submerged in the purple sauce. Then she was sure of it—that the beach plum was destined for a public career. The cranberry made the grade. And the blueberry. So why not the beach plum.

With no build-up at all, the little home-made jelly stands along the byways of the Cape were already sold out long before the demand was satisfied. And it was expensive, too. The jelly makers themselves had to pay $6 a bushel sometimes for the fruit. The wild crop was so uncertain.

All it needed was experimentation with cultural methods. Elimination of pests. The cranberry started that way. The beach plum could do the same, concluded energetic Mrs. White. It seemed simple enough in prospect.

But the poor beach plum, she found, had to start from scratch. No one had ever heard of it. At least no data had been recorded at that time with either the State or Federal Departments of Agriculture. And no one seemed willing to undertake its bringing-up.

"So finally," related Mrs. White, "I bought a piece of land myself on the Vineyard, leased it to the county for $1.00 a year, and the County Commissioners allowed the nursery to become a part of the State Extension Service."

Experiments Prove Worth

That was a number of years ago. And experiments with cultural methods are justifying Mrs. White's early faith in the beach plum. But in spite of the fact that it is her persistent championship of the fruit that has promoted its progress, even at her own expense, her motive is not one of private gain.

She's not a jelly maker herself, she explains emphatically.

J. B. R.

'El' Loss Probe Asked by Kelly In Dever Note

Francis E. Kelly, Democratic candidate for Governor, today called upon Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and potential Democratic gubernatorial candidate, to start an investigation of the annual deficit of the Boston Elevated Railway.

The demand came in a letter from Mr. Kelly to Mr. Dever in which Mr. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, sharply criticized the Attorney General for his belated attempt to aid Works Progress Administration Workers being discharged.

"May I, as an ordinary citizen in common with over a million other citizens who daily use the transit lines of the Boston Elevated System, suggest that you take some action about this system's claimed loss of approximately $3,000,000 a year which must be paid for by a tax on every person in the 14 cities and towns comprising the Boston Elevated districts including your own city of Cambridge?" Mr. Kelly wrote.

Mr. Kelly said that if he is elected Governor, he will in 1941 force an audit of the Elevated books and remove the claimed loss. He insisted that Mr. Dever acted to help the WPA workers five weeks after notice of the layoff had been published in Massachusetts newspapers. He added "as the only Democrat holding a State-wide office, it was your duty at that time to recognize the plight of these WPA workers about to be discharged."

Finland Called Set on Recovery

"Finland will never be content until she has recovered the territory ceded to the Soviet Union," H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, told members and guests of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., at a luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Mr. Elliston crossed the Karelian frontier just 18 hours ahead of the Russian troops and was in Helsinki when the Russian bombers roared over that city for the first time. He spoke in high praise of the courage and fortitude of the Finnish people as he observed it while traveling in the invaded country. He described the Russo-Finnish peace as a breathing spell for both sides, stating that in his opinion Russia had not imposed her will on Finland and must do so before she can feel that her new "safety belt" in the Gulf of Finland is secure.

Charles Sumner Bird, Co-chairman of the Fund, in Massachusetts, was toastmaster. Head-table guests included Miss Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge, plebiscite expert for the League of Nations; Tauno Hannikainin, conductor of the Symphony Orchestra at Turku, Finland, and Mrs. Hannikainin; John B. Mattson, Vice-Consul for Finland, and Mrs. Mattson; Dr. Shepard Jones of the World Peace Foundation; and Mrs. Morton Prince.

Old Frigate Open To Visitors May 1

The frigate Constitution has been moved from its berth at the extreme end of the Boston Navy Yard to pier 1, close to the main gate at Water Street, where it will be open to visitors again beginning May 1.

The ship has been inaccessible to the public since the passage of the Neutrality Act prompted the closing of the yard at Charlestown to visitors.

Three navy tugs towed the ship the entire length of the yard without any difficulty, proving that the historic old vessel is by no means falling to pieces, even though she was moved under tow.

Resting now opposite the dock from the Massachusetts Nautical Training Ship, Nantucket, "Old Ironsides" provides inspiration and a reminder of a thrilling past to the young navy officers of the future.

Vermont Receipts High but State Shows Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 9 — Although motor vehicle fee revenue and State income tax receipts reached new highs for the year since 1933, Vermont expenditures for the nine months of the fiscal year exceeded income by $1,784,582, according to the monthly financial statement just issued by the State Auditor, Benjamin Gates.

Revenues received in March totalled $2,405,018 against expenditures of $1,194,859. The State Treasury showed a cash balance of $2,891,416 but previous deficits incurred still left final figures in the red. For the nine months between July 1 and April 1, State revenues totaled $11,423,741 as compared with expenditures of $13,208,323.

Excluding expenditures for flood repairs, which have reached $2,307,957, there would be an excess of revenue for the fiscal year as well as for the past two months. Mr. Gates pointed out, however, that it would still not be an accurate picture of the State's current financial situation to exclude all such outlays.

Highway Bids

A four-year campaign by residents of the towns of Worcester and Middlesex in Washington County for construction of a new road above flood waters impounded by the Wrightsville flood control dam was apparently won today when the State Highway Department announced that bids on the project would be opened here on April 19.

The Week in Vermont

The contract requires completion by November 1, only a few months before the time limit set by the Legislature.

Gateway Advanced

A movement to erect an imposing entranceway on the United States-Canada border between Highgate Springs and Phillipsburg, Quebec, has been launched at St. Albans. The proposal first took definite shape when a resolution was adopted unanimously at a recent meeting of the Vermont Permanent Roads Association. William D. Chandler, St. Albans photographer, was named chairman of a committee composed of H. H. Branchaud, of Rutland, F. M. Dana, of Vergennes, O. S. Searles, of Newport and P. F. Haskett, of Barre.

It is hoped that the cost of the project will be borne jointly by the State of Vermont and the Province of Quebec.

G. O. P. Delegates

A corrected computation of the number of delegates qualified to sit in the Republican State convention here on May 24 has fixed it at 898 instead of 909, according to a statement by State Chairman John P. Davis. Each town and city has two delegates and one additional for each 200 votes or major fraction cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the 1936 election.

The call for party committee elections and town caucuses has been printed and will be sent out to local officials this week.

Court Allows Sale Of Narrow Gauge

Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court today allowed a bid of $118,756 made by Samuel Gordon, Inc., of Chelsea, Mass., for the rolling stock of the defunct Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad (the Narrow Gauge).

This was the largest of five offers filed yesterday. The other bidders were associated Metals, $110,500; A. G. Salzberg, $108,050; Roxbury Iron & Steel Co., $104,200, and David Eisberg, $106,785. Appraisers had valued the property at $95,756.

The sale includes all rolling stock, rails and signals, overhead wiring and supports, sub-station equipment, materials and supplies, shop machinery and tools, miscellaneous metals, exclusive of electric light wiring, piping, plumbing and heating equipment in stations and buildings, furniture, office equipment and fencing.

Four ferries and three busses are also included in the sale.

On the Trail of the Trailers

By a Staff Photographer

Census Taker Visits Mrs. Joseph Lee Jr.

Mrs. Lee is shown answering the queries of the enumerator during his visit to her trim little bungalow on wheels in a trailer camp at Revere, Mass. The trailer camps were included yesterday in a campaign by the census' special enumerators to round up all errant or homeless inhabitants of the country.

Electric Rate Inquiry Ordered

Possibility of lower electric light and gas rates for more than 2,000,000 Massachusetts householders loomed today following the Public Utilities Commission's order for an investigation of 11 public utility companies. The companies named by the Commission paid dividends of more than 10 per cent to stockholders in 1939 without reducing rates to consumers.

The unanimous decision of the Commission to start an inquiry followed a study of returns filed March 1, 1940, by the power companies describing their fiscal operations for 1939.

The electric light and gas companies to be investigated include: Cambridge Electric Light, Gloucester Electric, Leominster Electric Light and Power, Northampton Electric Lighting, Provincetown Light and Power, Salem Electric Lighting, Northern Berkshire Gas and Electric, Cape and Vineyard Electric, Milford Electric Light and Power, Worcester Suburban Elictric.

Several other companies whose 1939 earnings appear to be substantial were not included, the Commission announced, because recent rate reductions were not reflected in statements of operating expenses and revenues for the past year or because their schedules of rates and prices are already under investigation.

Hearings on the cases are scheduled for early May, at which time evidence on the annual returns of the companies will be produced and complaints on present rates and service will be entertained.

Merger Dropped By Civic Groups

The Massachusetts Avenue Association, Inc., and the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association will maintain their separate identities as civic organizations, it was decided at a meeting of the Massachusetts Avenue Association last night. This action followed the report of a special committee which met with a similar committee of the Huntington Avenue group to study possible merger.

The decision was reached, according to Dr. Seth F. Arnold, President of the Massachusetts Avenue Association, because of the length of time since organization of each group, because of their careers of usefulness in their neighborhoods and the fact that each desires to retain its individuality. They will co-operate on matters of mutual interest.

The association approved a partial report on traffic conditions, endorsed one-hour parking and also approved the new routing of busses in by way of Boylston Street and out by way of Newbury Street at the Massachusetts Avenue station.

Clippers Seek Boston Port; Senators for Seaplane Base

Importance of Boston as an air base moved nearer Federal recognition today when two factors of significance developed.

Permission has been granted by the United States Customs for Pan American Airways to land transatlantic clipper ships at Boston and at Provincetown, for refueling purposes, when and if necessary, it was learned today. While this authority might be classified as merely an "alternative" it is believed in aviation circles that it may be the "opening wedge" that leads to regular calls here.

Clippers May Fly Direct

By omitting the usual call at Bermuda, on the transatlantic flights between New York and the Azores, resulting from seizure of mails at Bermuda by British authorities, the clippers can fly direct to the Azores, it is pointed out, stopping if necessary at Boston or Provincetown for fuel, in the event headwinds or adverse flying conditions delayed the flight.

In emergency cases of that nature, the pilot of the clipper radios customs officials at the port they plan to visit, allowing time for inspectors to be assigned to the airport or wherever the ship is to alight. Boston is not a port of entry for aircraft, so that special permission has to be secured for any craft to call here from another country, excepting in forced or emergency landings.

National Significance

Another significant development came in the news from Washington that the Senate Commerce Committee had voted to include the proposed $2,300,000 seaplane channel at Boston, in the 11 projects which possess "predominant and important national defense elements." Only a few days ago, President Roosevelt disapproved the project for the second time within a year.

Boston port boosters are pushing plans to back the project which would result in a 12-foot-deep channel being dredged from the airport to President Roads in the lower harbor, giving a separate channel for seaplanes to alight on or take off from, without interfering with ships or shipping.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Challenging President Roosevelt's views on a new rivers and harbors program, the Senate Commerce Committeee, placed high on the list of proposed projects today the $2,300,000 seaplane base for Boston.

The Committee, introducing a $231,000,000 authorization bill in the Senate, selected 11 projects out of a total of 141, as "predominant" or important as "national defense elements." Among these are the Boston seaplane base and a project to improve a channel east of the L Street Bridge in South Boston.

In its message to the Senate discussing the bill, the Committee inferentially took exception to statements by the President at a recent press conference when Mr. Roosevelt explained his opposition to further rivers and harbors projects on the ground that too many are already authorized.

Huge Sum Mentioned

The President said he understood that $650,000,000 of authorized projects had already accumulated in bills passed during recent Congressional sessions. Until some of these have been completed, the President suggested, what is the use of authorizing $200,000,000 more.

To this statement the Commerce Committee, without specifying the White House, asserts that there are not $650,000,000 of projects already authorized, but only $176,000,000.

Accordingly, its 1940 bill, now introduced to the Senate authorizes 141 rivers and harbors projects with a total expenditure of $231,000,000 and specifies that these projects must be stretched out over a seven-year construction program not to be commenced until July 1941. Under this authorization about $34,000,000 would be expended annually—if appropriated.

Consequently, this means that if the Boston seaplane project should be authorized at this session, the earliest possible date at which construction could begin would be July, 1941. In addition, after the bill "authorizing" this and other projects is passed, another bill actually "appropriating" the funds must also go through Congress.

With all of these hurdles, however, the seaplane base project has been given unusual predominance in this 1940 program by its selection among the first 11 out of 141. It would appear that if any rivers and harbors authorization bill is passed and signed by the President this year, this project will be included.

Maintenance $60,000

Up to the present time, however, the President has been opposed to this seaplane project specifically.

In the present bill, $2,300,000 would be spent upon the seaplane base which would provide a 17,500-foot channel running northwesterly from President Roads to the easterly border of the Boston Airport. Excavated material from this channel would be used to enlarge the present landing field. Maintenance of the seaplane base is set at $60,000 annually.

The smaller project to improve the "reserved" channel east of the L Street Bridge would cost $103,000.

Spring Is Here; Snow Fences Gone

The Boston Park Department can say today, with a smile of satisfaction, that spring is really here.

Virtually all the snow fences which "decorated" the various parks and playgrounds have been removed and rolled up for the summer, Commissioner William P. Long said. The only one remaining is at the Fenway rose garden and it has been left there to keep persons from walking on the soft turf.

In anticipation of the budding of trees and shrubs, Park Department employees are at work spraying the branches against insects, Mr. Long said.

'Vets' Offer to Aid In Any Emergency

The Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars today offered their full co-operation to President Roosevelt "in any crisis that might arise from European affairs" in a telegram sent to the White House by Wilfred E. Jacobs, Commander.

The telegram read: "We of the Department of Massachusetts, Veterans of Foreign Wars, are ready and offer you our full co-operation in any crisis that might arise from European affairs. We are standing by and await your orders."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Rhythm Ensemble	Vincent Club talk	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ	War news from France	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"		"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, soprano;	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	news comment	concert orchestra	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Concerto Series: pianist;	"Let's Dance"
8:45	Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars"; inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	"Stephen Foster"	Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30	Talk, Attorney Gen-	"Flying Cadets";	"Fibber McGee and	"Laugh 'n' Swing"; com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45	eral Jackson	"Tropical Moods"	Molly"; music	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	Roy Shield's Revue	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Johnny McGee's Orch	News Service
10:15	Harry Horlick's Or.	Roy Shield's Revue	land; orchestra	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	Braintree program	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	From Boston Garden	Lang Swing Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Recordings	house"; drama; music	From Boston Garden	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch	Frank Simone's Orch
11:30	Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orch.	From Boston Garden	Frank Simone's Orch
11:45	Al Donahue's Or.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orch.	From Boston Garden	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Listen to the Band	Gene and Glenn: songs	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Portia Blake"; sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Fashion Review	Orchestra; soloists	"Kate Hopkins" sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"About Us"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized News	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise;	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	Al Rawley
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	Organ Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interview	Mass. Fed. of Women's
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	"Singing Strings"	Clubs Annual Concert
11:30	'Big Sister'; sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	Orchestra; soloists	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	Orchestra; soloists	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	speakers; music	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"George and Dixie"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	School of the Air	Ramona Presents
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:00	J. Leonard, songs	Dress Rehearsal"; or-	Hymns of All Churches	"Muse and Music"	Women's Symphony Or-
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	chestra and soloists	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	chestra; Alexander
2:30	"Your Family"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Hawaiian music	Thiede, conductor
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Informal interviews	"Song Stylist"
3:15	"Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Homemakers' Forum	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Network speakers	Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Religious service
4:15	Prof. Women's Club	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Drake University Con-	Religious service
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	cert Band	"Consolaire"
4:45	What's the Answer?	Club Matinee; news	"Young Wider Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sket'ch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix: sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Fanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Poular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Otis Archer Hood, talk	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	Johnny Green's Orches-	Hollywood Playhouse:	Sheep and Goats Club:	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	tra; sketch	"Dark Red Roses"	Richard Huem, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff "Arquette: Bud	"Where Are You From?"	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45	drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Dr. Henry Lee Smith	Patriots' Day talk
9:00	Theater: Claude	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15	Rains and Aileen	mystery drama	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	"Getting a Job"	"Classical Album"
9:30	Pringle in "Pay-	"This Man's Army"	len Art Players; inter-	Listeners' Theater:	"Classical Album"
9:45	ment Deferred"	"This Man's Army"	views; orchestra	"Fight to the Finish"	News Service
10:00	Glen Miller's Or.	U. S. Patent System An-	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	"Public Affairs"	niversary; talks; drama	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Sports; news	"Prairie Folks"; dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	Local sports	Local Sports
10:45	Music; weather	matic serial	Musical Knowledge	Local sports	Local Sports
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Local sports	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Local sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Local sports	Local sports	"Day's End"
11:45	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Local sports	Local sports	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, April 10

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.

5:30 p. m.—Dutch Goodwill Program: transcribed.

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."

7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.

8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards." Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

8:15 p. m.—How Does Your Garden Grow?

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listners.

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

11:15 p. m.—Piano recital.

11:30 p. m.—"Modern Radio": Advanced Course (transcribed).

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.03meg., 49.8m.

Budapest—7 p. m.—Songs by a Hungarian Minstrel. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

London—8 p. m.—Talk: "Cards on the Table." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Berlin Shortwave Orchestra. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.03meg., 49.8m.

Rome—9:50 p. m.—Answers to Radio Listeners. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO8, 19.61m.

London—10 p. m.—Talk: "This Freedom." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

Pacific Coast Yachting Blossoms Forth April 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9—The budding 1940 yachting season in Northern California blossoms forth, officially, on April 21. In accordance with long established custom, everything that floats is invited to participate in the Annual Spring Squadron Cruise on that day. As usual the Pilot Boat California will meet the assembled craft off Crissy Field near the Golden Gate Bridge on Sunday noon, and the venerable schooner will lead the parade past the City's Marina and its northern Embarcadero to the disbanding point off Pier 5. Fresh from their Spring overhauls with glistening coats of paint and varnish, new sails, and flags flying, the squadron makes a spectacle to thrill even the veriest landlubber.

Informal regattas dot the entire 12 months, for California yachting knows no "closed" season. Up in the mountains at Clear Lake they jumped the official season gun by staging an invitational Easter Egg Hunt over the holiday week end; and as early as Washington's Birthday many Northern California yachtsmen had gone south to participate in the Annual Midwinter Regatta off Los Angeles. The official Northern season opening, however, has long been associated with a week end of racing to and from Vallejo for both power and sailing craft. The dates this year are April 27-28, and the program provides for a sailing start Saturday afternoon in Angel Island's Raccoon Straits, entertainment ashore at Vallejo in the evening, and a morning race back to the vicinity of Paradise Cove off Marin County.

Lipton Trophy

Of particular interest this year is the reinstatement for competition of the Sir Thomas Lipton Perpetual Challenge Trophy. On May 25-26 6-Meter yachts will contend for one of the most magnificent trophies known to yachting. This Lipton trophy was presented by the celebrated Irish sportsman soon after the occasion of his memorable visit to San Francisco in 1925 to witness the start of the greatest of all ocean yacht races—the Tahiti Race. In common with most major ocean races, the Tahiti and the Honolulu races from San Francisco provided for only one-way competition, and it was the thought that a trophy of sufficient importance might induce the contestants to organize for a formal race from the Hawaiian Islands back to San Francisco. Don Lee's Invader won the only race of this kind that was attempted, and too many obstacles were presented to establish the race as a fixture.

It was found possible in 1934 to change the conditions under the original deed of gift, and the Pacific Inter-Club Yacht Association arranged for annual competition by the 6-Meter yachts. It is hoped that some of the Southern fleet of Sixes will come North for the Lipton races, and there is the possibility that an Eastern Six will arrive in time to compete.

At New Site

The annual regatta under the auspices of the Richmond Yacht Club will find the hosts entertaining at their new site. Late in March they uprooted the old clubhouse, hoisted it onto a huge barge and floated it into position at Point Potrero (Bulldog Pt.) about a mile down the channel and across the stream. Dredging has provided adequate water for entry at low tide, and the building program includes berthing facilities to take care of the growing flotilla of this active little club.

At Berkeley, too, this year an annual regatta will have a new setting. Within a year, almost to the day, a group of yachtsmen using the facilities of the City of Berkeley Municipal Yacht Harbor, organized a yacht club and built their own clubhouse and held their first annual meeting under their own roof—which would seem to constitute some sort of a record. Out on the very tip of the yacht harbor mole they have erected a most attractive building, white with a blue roof, and so designed as to cater to the peculiar needs of its organization. The club is essentially a "family" affair, featuring an active Women's Auxiliary and a Junior Section. With several University of California faculty members as Flag Officers, the club has arranged that the "Junior" activities shall be made to include interested students from the local campus.

General Yachting

The general 1940 yachting schedule is of interest from two additional points. It features a materially shortened list of events when compared with the 1939 season, and it has made provisions that races that were conducted off Treasure Island last season shall be run from locations previously used. What with the Golden Gate International Exposition and the existence of new clubs desiring regattas, the yachtsmen of 1939 were run ragged in the endeavor to keep up with scheduled appearances at all the events. There was practically no time left for leisurely week end cruising and for necessary haulouts for reconditioning their boats. Events that had been transferred from San Francisco's Marina shore to Treasure Island, in deference to the Fair, failed to draw their customary thousands of spectators. San Francisco is unique among yachting centers with respect to its ideal frontage off the St. Francis Yacht Club. There is parking space for thousands of automobiles where interested groups may sit in comfort and watch much of the progress of the races. The great expanse of open water combined with most consistent winds makes for spectacular contests.

Netherlands 'Flying Wing' Type of Airplane Looks Like a Strange Bat

News in Aviation

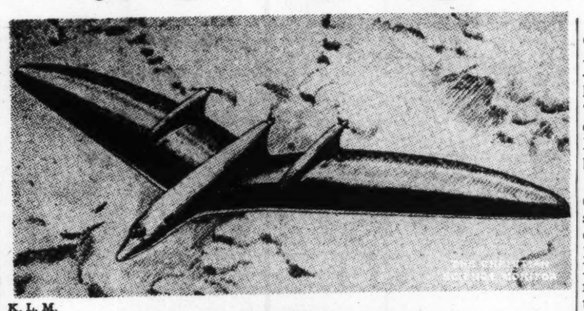
By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A Dutch "flying wing" airplane, designed to span in non-stop flight the 9,000-mile route from Amsterdam to Batavia, Java, has been recently drafted by Dr. E. A. Driessen, head of the Scientific Department of the Royal Netherlands Air Lines (K. L. M.).

Called "The New Path" by its designer on account of its unconventional plan and arrangement, this craft in commercial service will eclipse the present distance record of 12,000 kilometers (more than 13,000 miles) according to the calculations of its designer.

Dr. Driessen explained in an interview that the Great Circle course from the Netherlands to the East Indies—which would take a plane far north of the present Dutch route to the Far East—is 11,400 kilometers. His design calculations, therefore, were based on a range of 12,500 kilometers. The commercial route, however, requires a range of 16,000 kilometers for non-stop flight.

"The New Path" mounts its fuselage well forward of the giant 112-foot tapered wing, giving the craft the appearance of a "low-winged" seagull—if one may imagine such a bird. Thus, it has no conventional tail control surfaces, all such directional control being obtainecd apparently by wing-tip rudders and ailerons.



K. L. M.

Claims 13,000-Mile Range

250 miles an hour speed is embodied in this tailless design driven by three pusher propellers.

A speed of 250 miles an hour—capable of bridging the jump from Amsterdam to Batavia in 38 hours—is claimed by Dr. Driessen for his design. The craft, which has a "payload" of 10½ tons, will be driven by three Junkers Jumo Diesel engines geared to "pusher" propellers.

Realizing the design limitations of conventional planes, Dr. Driessen declared that "we must strike out on new paths—which is why I have named my design 'The New Path.' I found a new path in the form of construction, which, on the one hand, gives, as much useful lift as possible, and, on the other hand, the necessary light weight."

Dr. Driessen claims a structural weight of 8,000 kilograms (slightly over eight tons) for his design. Its total loaded weight will be 17,500 kilograms (over 19 tons), he said, making his plane capable of lifting 9,500 kilograms (more than 10 tons). According to Dr. Driessen, a conventional design of 8,000 kilograms would be able to lift a weight of only 4,000 kilograms (more than four tons).

The inventor claimed that his machine has excellent flying characteristics. The safety, owing to the pusher propellers, he claimed, was much greater. The "New Path" is more economical of operation, consuming less fuel, he said. Consequently in the long run, passenger rates, he estimated, will be reducible to a quarter of their present level.

"I am convinced that, in the end," he said, "this type of machine is going to win. In the end," he concluded, "because, figuratively, also a 'new path' has to encounter many obstacles."

New Safe Light Engine

Safe carburetor-less engines for light planes are now available in the recent development by Continental Motors Corporation of a small horsepower engine employing the fuel injection principle of much more expensive aviation engines.

U. S.-Italian Contrasts

The United States is training civilian air pilots at a much faster rate than Italy, according to the official report of the Royal Aeronautical Union for 1939. The report said that 1,940 Italian pilots, including primary and advanced students, received training last year, according to the Associated Press. More than 10,000 civilian pilots are receiving training in the United States, which is held to be a more ambitious program, even allowing for the difference in population — Italy's 44,000,000 as compared with the United States 130,000,000. In experienced pilots Italy made a better showing, having almost 1,000 fliers beyond the primary stage. The American civil program is only a primary training.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Williams Moves to Left Field

About three weeks ago, a newspaperman asked Ted Williams, the Red Sox star, what position he would rather play in the outfield.

"It doesn't make any difference to me," shouted the rookie sensation of 1939 from under a shower in the Sarasota clubhouse. "Just as long as they let me go up to that plate and hit, I'll be happy."

Then Williams lowered his voice, as if to say something confidential. "I think Joe (Cronin) will play me in left field this year, instead of right. That's just a hunch. He hasn't said anything much to me about it, but I think he will later."

Tricky Wall

Did the famous young Californian think he could play balls off that tricky left field wall at Fenway Park?

"I can learn can't I?" he replied. "Other guys have learned, so why can't I? They played me in left when I first started in the Pacific Coast League.

"Just the same," he added, reaching for a towel, "I'd miss those fans out in right field at home. We're like a sort of family out there. Remember how someone called it 'Williamsburg'? They were swell to me all last year and I'd hate to leave them. But Cronin is the boss and what he says is all right with me."

Di Mag In Right

In Doc Cramer and Dominic Di Maggio, the Red Sox have a pair of outfielders who excel on defense, and as Williams is not expert in that branch of the profession, Cronin will take the job of covering the vast right field territory at Fenway Park away from young Ted. This is one of the problems Manager Joe faced at the spring training headquarters of the Boston club.

"I like that Di Maggio," said Williams, after he had returned to his locker. "He'll do everything. Had 31 assists in center field last year and stole 41 bases. That's good enough in my book. And he'll hit too. Don't forget, Dom batted .360 on the West Coast and most of the games were played at night. Foxx and I will have to hustle if we expect to do most of the hitting on this club this year."

* * *

Cincinnati and St. Louis are getting most of the early play in the National League, but fellows who have been around the National pastime since the old days, are taking side glances at Leo Durocher's Brooklyn Dodgers. The Brooklyn boys look as if they might make a little trouble before next October.

"I'm not making any predictions," said Durocher recently. "We'll be tough, but just how tough I can't say yet. Hugh Casey, Luke Hamlin, Vito Tamulis and Whitlow Wyatt are four pitchers who should have winning seasons in 1940. Our relief pitching is better than last year. We'll be good enough on the hill.

"I think our infield will be one of the best in the league," the manager continued. Camilli will be at first, Coscarart at second, Lavagetto on third and a guy by the name of Durocher at shortstop. If anything happens to Durocher, young Pee Wee Reese will go in at short. That kid is the best looking young infielder I have seen in years.

"Outfielders? The place is cluttered up with them. We've got more than we need. It's just a case of picking the right men for the jobs."

The Dodgers no longer are the clowns of baseball. Larry MacPhail, the enterprising executive from the Middle West, has surrounded himself with Durocher and an odd collection of ball players. But the combination is getting results. Last year the Dodgers finished third in the National League, behind the Reds and Cardinals. More important to the Brooklyn fan, however, was the fact that Durocher beat out the Giants. And it looks as if he will do it again.

National Football League Meeting

NEW YORK (AP)—Carl Storck, President of the National Professional Football League, has announced that the annual meeting would be held in New York April 12-14. Matters to come up for decision include ratification of the 1940 schedule, already up by Storck; election of a president, secretary and two members of the finance committee; proposed changes in the playing rules, and the question of expanding the league's membership from 10 clubs to 12 in 1941.

Since club owners and coaches will attend the sessions, it is possible that player deals also will develop.

It All Evens Up

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Those sports fans who argue that the law of averages usually evens up foul penalties between any team and its opponents over a period of time have good evidence in Marquette's basketball record last year.

During the recent basketball season 201 personal fouls were called against Marquette—and exactly the same number against the Hilltoppers' 16 opponents.

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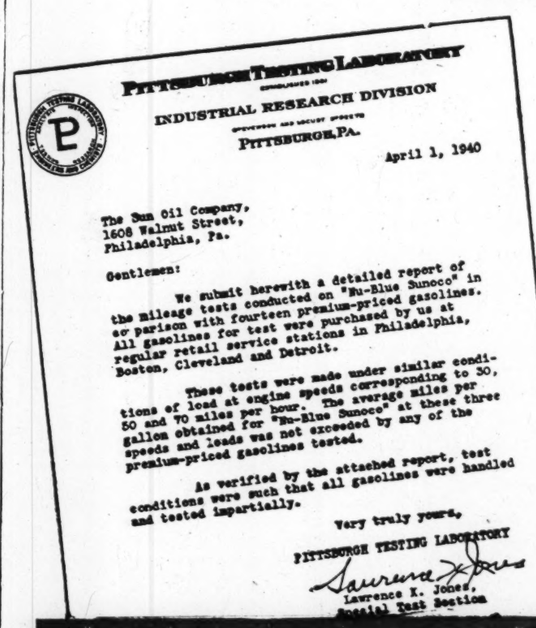

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INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH DIVISION
PITTSBURGH, PA.
April 1, 1940

The Sun Oil Company,
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Philadelphia, Pa.

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We submit herewith a detailed report of the mileage tests conducted on "Nu-Blue Sunoco" in comparison with fourteen premium-priced gasolines. All gasolines for test were purchased by us at regular retail service stations in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland and Detroit.

These tests were made under similar conditions of load at engine speeds corresponding to 30, 50 and 70 miles per hour. The average miles per gallon obtained for "Nu-Blue Sunoco" at these three speeds and loads was not exceeded by any of the premium-priced gasolines tested.

As verified by the attached report, test conditions were such that all gasolines were handled and tested impartially.

Very truly yours,
PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY
Lawrence K. Jones,
Special Test Section

Exhaustive tests conducted by a nationally known technical organization proved beyond question that Nu-Blue Sunoco is unsurpassed in mileage compared to 14 leading extra-priced gasolines, and since it sells at regular gas price, *Nu-Blue Sunoco gave more-miles-per-dollar.*

These tests were made to cover different driving speeds – low, medium and high; . . . and regardless of speed, Nu-Blue Sunoco was unsurpassed in *miles-per-gallon.*

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Baseball Deals Are Mentioned—Pierce Seeks More Co-operation With Association

Name of Bees Prominent In Latest Trade Rumors

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the name of the Bees being prominent in fresh trade rumors out of Detroit and New York, Bob Quinn was kept busy early today denying that a deal has been completed. "We are ready and willing to listen to all propositions," said the President of the local National League club, when queried by telephone. "But I can't promise you anything definite."

Detroit rumors have Earl Averill joining the Bee outfield, and Manager Casey Stengel would probably welcome the veteran. Earl has been around the American League since 1929, but he can hit. The new fence at the Hive would be a good target for him.

Bonura Involved

The New York end of the story involves Zeke Bonura, the first baseman who hits any kind of pitching and hits it hard and often. Bill Terry, manager of the Giants, has shouted often since the close of last season that he is through with big Zeke. However, what Stengel could offer Terry or Detroit in exchange for these veterans is not known.

The financial situation at the Hive is more than mildly discouraging. Bob Quinn, who could build a pennant contender in no time at all if given a check book with something behind it, is struggling along in his presidential seat, trying to give Boston fans a winning team by picking up castoffs and bringing in Class A minor leaguers. Several of the younger Bees, slated for regular duty this season, should be spending at least a year in Class AA ball, knocking off rough edges. In two or three years this system can produce results. But before the youngsters develop, local fans may watch game after game kicked away. What the Bees need most is another Tom Yawkey.

Back at Second

For three successive exhibition games, Casey Stengel has had Tony Cuccinello back at second base, Henry Majeski at third and the erratic youngster with the winged feet, Sibby Sisti, on the bench. Two weeks ago Cooch was playing sensational ball at third and hitting harder than ever before in the spring. Majeski and Sisti were alternating at second, but Casey was listening to offers for the former and it was supposed that a deal would be completed before the team left Florida.

However, when the club ran into a base hit famine and a losing streak, Stengel must have gone back to his old infield setup in desperation. Majeski is not a good defensive player at any berth, but he can get by at third. With Cooch at second, Eddie Miller is a better shortstop. Eddie was noticably bothered in the South by the inexperienced play of young Sisti.

Like Sisti at Second

How long Stengel will stay with this line-up cannot be determined from this distance. There is no doubt that he would like to start the season with Sisti at the keystone bag, because the boy is certain to become a big man in the profession eventually. But before Sibby reaches his peak, his mistakes may be a lift to the opposition.

* * *

The injury to Al Lopez was not serious yesterday in the exhibition game at Greenville, S. C., and the popular Senor will be behind the plate when the Bees open the regular campaign against the Brooklyn Dodgers here on April 16.

* * *

Chet Ross has hit .556 from his left field post in the last four games. The Evansville graduate got another home run yesterday at Greenville, making four in four days.

College Skeet Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn. — The second annual Intercollegiate-Interscholastic Skeet championships, in which the East's leading college teams will be represented, is slated for April 27 at the Remington Gun Club.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton and West Point have definitely entered, while representatives of the University of Maine, U. S. Naval Academy, Cornell and Syracuse are also expected.

Last year Princeton took top honors in the college competition with a 228 x 250.

Competing in the interscholastic division last year, Choate's team won, posting a 231 x 250 to nose out the Tigers for high score honors. Also competing last year were Hill, Lawrenceville, Culver and Hotchkiss schools. All but Choate competed on their home grounds and wired their scores to the committee.

The program for college and prep teams will be five-man team competition, 50 targets per man. Suitable prizes will be awarded the winning teams.

With excellent week-end weather, large numbers of shooters thronged the club Saturday and Sunday. A total of 74 shooters banged away at targets, 57 shot skeet and 17 trap on Sunday.

The Brooklawn Country Club team defeated the Algonquin Club 205x250 to 182x250.

N. A. Dinghy Group Suspend Activities

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—Beset by difficulties, the North American Dinghy Association has decided to suspend all activities for one year as an alternative to disbanding.

Dean K. Fox of Manhassett, N. Y., President of the organization, said the officers had not been able to obtain the co-operation of members last year and therefore agreed to forego the usual yearbook sponsoring of regattas and other activities this year.

The present officers will continue to hold their posts until a decision on the life of the association is made at the annual meeting April 7 next year.

In the meantime, he said, yachting magazines would be asked to schedule and announce dates for regattas previously handled by the association and a Class "D" organization headed by Edgar L. Raymond of Stamford, Conn., was established to govern this size boat.

Mrs. W. J. Dyer of Providence, R. I., was named secretary of the Class "D" group.

Maroon Leaders

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Charles Spaulding of Hingham, and David See, of White Plains, N. Y., have been elected co-captains of the Springfield College 1941 wrestling team. Spaulding is a 175-pounder. See is in the 155-pound class.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Play-off Schedule Tonight

National League (Stanley Cup) Finals
New York Rangers at Toronto.
(No games last night.)

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A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, April 9 (AP)—Detroit, which has furnished half of the five-man team champions in the past six American Bowling Congress tournaments, will likely produce this year the individual with the highest 10-year average.

Johnny Crimmins is the favorite to win the trophy awarded each year to the man at the head of the 10-year parade.

Rolling with the Detroit Goebels, 1939 champoins, Crimmins hit 560 in the team event and then scored toals of 672 and 626 respectively in the doubles and singles for an all-events total of 1,858.

The Detroit veteran has averaged 202.49 for the past decade in 90 games and passed Hank Marino, former leader, who has 201.72. Andy Varipapa, New York, is next in the standing with 201.36.

Three men, yet to perform, can catch Crimmins but they will have to set a dizzy pace. Ned Day, of West Allis, Wis., National match champion, needs a 1,887 figure; Walter Ward, Cleveland, must total 1,896 while "Whitey" Munn, New York, will be obliged to hit 1,917 to top the averages.

Team leaders remained unchanged afer last night's firing, the fifth successive day without a change among the leaders in the main event.

Charley Neeb, Columbus, Ohio, climbed into fifth place in the all events division with a 1,901 aggregate during yesterday's minor event firing.

Canadian Records

HAMILTON, Ont. (CP)—Two Canadian swimming records were established at the water carnival here recently when girls from the Hamilton Aquatic Club made a clean sweep of events in competition against giris from the Buffalo Swimming Club.

In the 200-yard relay, the Hamilton girls covered the distance in 1:58.9 to better their own mark of 2:02.2, recognized by the Canadian Swimming Association as the Canadian record.

Irene Barr set the other new mark, winning the 100 yards freestyle event in 1:04.5, 3-10 second better than the record set by Margaret Stone of Toronto Dolphinets in April, 1936.

Hamilton won all six events on the card and finished with 36 points, compared with 10 for Buffalo.

Cornell in Borrowed Equipment

Wide World

PHILADELPHIA — Cornell crews worked out on the Schuylkill River here using the University of Pennsylvania shells. Student Lewis Anderson of Cornell, who is from Newark, acted as coach. This photo was taken at a practice session. Photo shows Joe Sidell, coxswain (from Philadelphia); stroke Hank Carey of Ithaca, N. Y.; and student coach Lewis Anderson shown in a shell.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cy Blanton pitched no-hit, no-run game, walking only one man, as Pittsburgh Pirates beat Cleveland Indians, 6-0, in exhibition game.

Three Years Ago

W. Lawson Little disqualified in $5,000 golf Tournament of Gardens for "improving line of flight" after penalty on shot into ditch.

Five Years Ago

Montreal Maroons won Stanley Cup, emblematic of world professional hockey supremacy, by defeating Toronto three straight games in final play-off series.

Fourth Play-Off In Toronto Rink Billed Tonight

TORONTO, April 9 (AP)—A couple of annoyed and very much in earnest hockey teams, the New York Rangers and Toronto Maple Leafs, meet tonight in what may be the payoff game of the Stanley Cup finals.

The Rangers are leading, 2-1, in the best-of-seven series and if they add another victory tonight they shouldn't have much trouble winning. If the Leafs even the series, however, they'll have an even chance or a little more to win out. Even Manager Lester Patrick of the Rangers admits the Toronto club is "25 per cent better" on its home rink than it is on the road, and all the remaining games will be played here.

The source of most of the annoyance is the goal Gordie Drillon scored last Saturday as Toronto won, 2-1. The Rangers claim he kicked it in, the Leafs counter with the charge that the New Yorkers are "crybabies," who try to run the games to suit themselves and that goalie Dave Kerr is "the worst squawker in hockey."

Alex Shibicky, high-scoring Ranger left winger, will be on the sidelines tonight, and Jack Church, Toronto defenseman, is a doubtful starter. Church may be replaced by Reg Hamilton.

The Rangers planned considerable shifting to replace Shibicky. Kilby Macdonald probably will work with Neil and Mac Colville. Stan Smith, who played all season with the Rangers' Philadelphia farm club, will fill the vacant spot on the third line.

Nationals Win

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 9 (AP)—The Washington Nationals beat the Boston Bees yesterday in a free-hitting, loosely played game that ended with a 14-to-12 score.

The Nats went scoreless for the first three innings while Boston piled up eight runs, then bestirred themselves in the fourth with a four-run rally featured by Rookie Jimmy Pofahl's triple with two on base. The next inning brought them six more, with the big action centered on Gerry Walker's double with the bases loaded and Jimmy Bloodworth's home run with two aboard. The Bees never recovered from the Nats' lead at this point.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	0	1	5	2	0	3	0	1	0	12	15	3
Washington (A)	0	0	0	4	6	2	1	1	x	14	14	3

Swift, Coffman (6), Lamanna (8) and Lopez, Masi (8); Haynes, Torres (4) and Ferrell, Giullani (5).

Mack Drops Hogsett

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—The Athletics have released the veteran southpaw pitcher, Elon Hogsett, to Minneapolis of the American Association.

No official announcement has been made, but Manager Connie Mack is expected to option Dario Lodigiani, third baseman, and Fred Chapman, shortstop, to Toronto of the International League, within a few days. Rookie pitcher Pete Michell is expected to be optioned to Wilmington of the Interstate League.

Cronin Not Ready to Name Starting Pitchers as Yet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., April 9—Still troubled by a lack of outstanding pitchers, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox said today, "I'm sure of only two things about the pitching staff: Lefty Grove is a starting pitcher; Joe Heving is a relief pitcher. It would make my job easier if some of these fellows would be consistently good, but I'll just have to take a chance in naming my starting pitchers."

Cronin has liked the hurling of Emerson Dickman, but has been hesitating to name him as a regular starter, so well adapted is the righthander for relief work. Denny Galehouse, Jim Bagby, and Jack Wilson are tentatively picked to hold starting assignments, but Cronin admits that he is ready to change his plans at a moment's notice.

Appreciates Heving

The Red Sox leader is grateful for the presence of a tested veteran like Heving, who has generally served as a relief artist since the Red Sox bought him from Milwaukee in August, 1938. Since he joined the Sox, the slow-motioned side-armer has won 19, lost only four games, the best record on the club over a two-year period.

Heving was a holdout when spring training began, on the basis of his 11-3 record last season, and got a slow start in conditioning. Now 35 years old, Heving is a warm weather hurler, and he probably will not be at his best until July brings some hot sunshine. He did not lose a game after June 21 last season, and enters this campaign with a record of eight consecutive victories.

Heving is almost ideally equipped for a relief pitcher. He has a strong arm and can hurl frequently. It takes him only a few pitches to warm up. He has good control, and seldom passes a man in the pinch.

Because he is a low-ball pitcher, with a sinker and a slow curve, Heving is a good man when the bases are clogged, for batters often hit double play grounders off his delivery. Finally, Heving is calm, cool, and thoroughly experienced. He rarely loses his poise.

Pitched in 46 Games

Last season Heving pitched in 46 games for the Red Sox, two less than Emerson Dickman. He probably will bear a large part of the relief pitching burden again this season, for Cronin prefers an old hand rather than a young one when the enemy is threatening to stage a decisive uprising.

* * *

Dickman started only one game last season, Heving started four . . . Herbert Hash, young righthander, looks and acts like an undeveloped Wesley Ferrell. Hash is a control pitcher along the Ferrell lines . . . Marvin Owen can play shortstop and first base as well as third in a pinch. He was a first baseman when the Tigers got him out of Santa Clara University.

* * *

Bill Butland, the lanky righthanded rookie pitcher, has never been in New England. His home is in Terre Haute, Ind. . . . Dominic Di Maggio is a little man with a big stride. He lopes rapidly rather than sprints around the bases . . . The new Fenway Park infield has been copied after the Cleveland infield, which players rate the best.

England Regrets Golf Cancellation

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—England's golfing officials notified the United States Golf Association yesterday that because of "the present emergency" Great Britain would not send a team to oppose the Americans for the Walker Cup matches this year.

"With profound regret," the cable from Henry Gullen, secretary of St. Andrews Royal and Ancient Club, said, "have to inform you that owing to present emergency the Royal and Ancient Club cannot send team to compete for Walker Cup this year."

This year's international matches between the amateur teams had tentatively been scheduled for the Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Aug. 30 and 31.

The Walker Cup was last competed for in June, 1938, at St. Andrews. The British team defeated the Americans on that occasion 7 matches to 4.

The Royal and Ancient also canceled this year's British open and amateur championships.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 8

At Owensboro, Ky.—Brooklyn (N) 10, New York (A) 6.
At Fort Smith, Ark.—Chicago (N) 15, St. Louis (A) 2.
At Greenville, S. C.—Washington (A) 14, Boston (N) 12.
At Shreveport, La.—St. Louis (N) 9, Shreveport (T) 5.
At Macon, Ga.—Philadelphia (N) 12, Macon (SAL) 9.
At Knoxville, Tenn.—Detroit (A) 13, Knoxville (SA) 5.
At Roanoke, Va.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A), rain.
At Anderson, S. C.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A), rain.
At Hutchinson, Kans.—Chicago (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N), wet grounds.
At Memphis, Tenn.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Memphis (SA), cold weather.

Schedule April 9

At Bluefield, W. Va.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Louisville, Ky.—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
At Wichita, Kans.—Chicago (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Salisbury, N. C.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Kansas City—Chicago (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Atlanta—Philadelphia (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Fort Worth, Tex.—St. Louis (N) vs. Fort Worth (T).
At Knoxville, Tenn.—Detroit (A) vs. Knoxville (SA).
At Winston-Salem, N. C.—Boston (N) vs. Winston-Salem (PL).
At Charlotte, N. C.—Washington (A) vs. Charlotte (PL).

Around The Hub

Squash Campaign

The national squash racquets championships may be held in Boston in the near future, if the aims of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association materialize. At its annual meeting yesterday, newly elected officers pledged themselves to a campaign to build championship courts, both for singles and doubles, and thus keep Boston in the national eye. The Hub has had no doubles courts since the closing of the Boston Athletic Association some years ago.

Abraham M. Sonnabend of the Harvard Club, member of the Executive Committee of the United States Squash Racquets Association and present State veterans' champion, was elected President to succeed John M. Hall of the Tennis and Racquet Club. Other officers elected include: Chester L. McClintock of the University Club, Vice-President; J. Lindsay Ware of the Union Boat Club, Treasurer; and H. Sherman Howes of the Union Boat Club, Secretary.

Howes, State and Middlesex Bowl winner and a finalist in the nationals, was named to the No. 1 spot in the new State rankings. The rest of the first 15 include: Richard V. Wakeman, John G. Cornish, Kim Canavarro, Harold Kaese, E. Sullivan, Jr., A. L. Devens, Jr., E. R. Loftus, Jr., J. W. Delano, J. M. Hall, D. Burbank, J. L. Ware, J. Rousaniere, R. Roundey, and A. W. Sulloway.

* * *

Boston University's opening baseball game with Brown, scheduled to be played at Providence this Saturday, has been indefinitely postponed, due to the fact that the Terriers have not yet been able to work out at Nickerson Field. So far they have held all practice sessions in the B. U. gym on St. Botolph Street.

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The New England section of the Professional Golfers' Association of America will hold its annual get-together at the Hotel Statler next Monday evening.

* * *

A water carnival, featuring Norris "Corky" Kellam, 333-pound endurance swimmer, will be staged at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. pool tomorrow. Fancy diving and under-water eating, as well as demonstrations of the latest swimming strokes, will be featured in two shows, the first at 4:30 and the second at 7:30 p. m. Last summer Kellam was the comedy diving star of Billy Rose's Aquacade at the World's Fair.

* * *

The Maine Alumni Association of Boston will hold its annual spring meeting at the University Club tonight. Head Football Coach Fred Brice will be the principal speaker, and moving pictures of the Maine games with Colby and Connecticut will be shown.

* * *

Tufts College, rained out of its opener with Yale at New Haven yesterday, will now open its baseball season tomorrow afternoon at the Medford Oval against Lowell Textile.

* * *

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern is considering shifting Bob Hamilton of Braintree from the outfield to first base for the Huskies' baseball opener with Boston College at Newton Saturday. Hamilton, a junior who never before reported for baseball at Northeastern, impressed Gallagher with his batting prowess yesterday, and the youthful coach is aiming to give him a chance at the initial sack.

Stengel's New Left Fielder

Chet Ross, Bees

Since the Bees broke camp at Bradenton and started their northward journey, this young rookie from Evansville has been a sensation in the batter's box. For the last four exhibition games, his average is a neat .556 and includes four home runs.

U. S. G. A. President Issues Call for National Support

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there is one aim which actuates the movements of Harold W. Pierce of The Country Club, it is a genuine desire to improve the game of golf and the conditions under which it is played. It was this desire which brought him to the Presidency of the United States Golf Association—the office did not bring the desire to him.

For years Mr. Pierce has maintained that the U. S. G. A. should be better supported, and that golf clubs throughout the country should regard and respect the national organization in much the same way as organized baseball respects Judge Landis. Now that he is President, Mr. Pierce finds himself in a position to do something about it.

"This is the first time a concerted effort is being made to increase the number of member clubs in the U. S. G. A.", he declared last night at the joint dinner and meeting of the Service Section of the M.G.A. and the Greenkeepers' Club of New England at the Charles River Country Club. "Right now there are between four and five thousand golf clubs in the United States, only 800 of which belong to the association. That average is worse than poor, when the low cost of membership as compared to the actual benefit received is considered.

"We have enlarged the Sectional Affairs Committee of the U. S. G. A., and this committee is now preparing a pamphlet telling what the association does and what benefits accrue, which will be sent to all non-member clubs.

No Favorites

"The pamphlet will point out that no section of the country is favored by the national organization over any other section. And that, you know, is a big point. Some of the golfers on the Pacific Coast believe that the U. S. G. A. is made up of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton men who are interested only in the upper crust. But we are definitely not high-hat."

President Pierce went on to enumerate some of the improvements the U. S. G. A. is adding to golf. "For instance," he declared, "We are now trying to standardize the golf ball. Dr. Poulter of the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago (the same Dr. Poulter who built the snow cruiser for Admiral Byrd) is now experimenting with a machine by the use of which we will get the ball we want.

Same Ball

"We haven't yet decided upon just what distance a ball should travel, but I believe the day is coming when the same ball will be used by all golfers in a tournament. The boys will come down to the first tee where there will be a barrel filled with balls built to U. S. G. A. specifications. They will be given a handful and will be constrained to play their rounds with that ball. After all, it is not fair for one golfer to be allowed to use a ball which can carry 10 yards farther than one which his opponent is using."

Another speaker at the meeting was Dr. John Monteith, Director of the Greens' Association of the U. S. G. A., who stressed the fact that greens should be perfected for the average golfer instead of the professional because the former are the ones who support the clubs. Other speakers included Dr. E. E. Evaul of the Department of Agriculture; C. Campbell Patterson, President of the M. G. A.; Francis Ouimet; Allan C. McIntyre, President of Charles River; and A. Oram Fulton of Oyster Harbors, Chairman of the M. G. A.'s Service Section.

* * *

Any possibility of a match between the Ryder and Walker Cup teams was forestalled last night when Mr. Pierce announced that no Walker Cup team would be picked this year. The P. G. A. picked a Ryder Cup team even though at the time they were fairly certain no match with the British team would be held. English golf officials, incidentally, yesterday notified the U. S. G. A. that Great Britain could not send a team to the scheduled matches at St. Paul Aug. 30-31 this year because of the "present emergency." The Walker Cup was last competed for in June, 1938, when the British team defeated the Americans at St. Andrews 7-4.

Pittsburgh Has Relay Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 8 — Pittsburgh, winner of eight major championships in the past three years, half of which were gained last year in one of the best exhibition of all-around running by any college in a single year, will make another bid for titular honors in the 46th annual Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 26 and 27, on Franklin Field.

Carl Olsen, coach of the Panthers, has entered teams in seven of the championship relay races and individuals in each of the special events on the program. The squad numbering more than 40 will compete in 15 events during the two days of running, jumping, hurdling, weight and javelin throwing.

In Most Events

Pitt will be out of competition in only the lesser important college races and in the one-mile special race in which Chuck Fenske, Wisconsin graduate student and the ace miler of the world, will compete against a selected field of runners.

The loss of Long John Woodruff, who contributed considerably to the three-year success of Pittsburgh in the carnival, has not dampened the hopes of the Panthers. With two, and in several cases three, members of the teams that won a year ago available for duty, Olsen believes that his relay combinations stand an excellent chance of defending their titles in the mile, sprint medley, 880 and 440-yard events.

Three Members Back

In the mile Frank Ohl, Albert Ferrara and Clyde Graf, of last year's team will form the team along with either Allen McKee or Delwyn Anderson. Three members of the 880 team of last year, Ferrara, Ohl and Lawrence Tregonning are available again and will be joined by William McCarter.

Ohl and Tregonning remain from the championship sprint medley team with McCarter and Albert Boulanger as the other probable starters. In the 440 Ohl, Tregonning and Ferrara return with either McCarter or Harold Stickel making the fourth member.

With Albert Boulanger, I. C. 4A. outdoor champion doing the running, Pittsburgh may win the two-mile run which this year for the first time, takes the place of the 3,000-meter steeplechase which was dropped from the list of events at the request of most of the college coaches.

Official 1940 Yachting Schedules for Northern California

Pacific Inter-Club Yacht Association

April 21—Spring Squadron Cruise; Claude Benham Fleet Trophy; 27-28—Cruise to Vallejo Yacht Club.
July 14 to 20—Annual River Cruise.
Oct. 5-6—Cruise to Palo Alto Yacht Club; 19-20—Cruise to Paradise Park—Dance Saturday Night, Barbecue Sunday.

Yacht Racing Association

April 27-28—Vallejo Race, Auspices Corinthian Yacht Club.
May 19—William Randolph Hearst All-Clubs Regatta, 25-26—Six Meter Lipton Trophy Race, auspices P. I-C.Y.A.
June 2—Richmond Race, auspices Richmond Yacht Club; 16—Lightship Race, auspices Aeolian Yacht Club; 29-30 — Farallone Island Race, auspices P.I-C.Y.A. and San Francisco Y. C.
Aug. 25—Berkeley Race, auspices Berkeley Yacht Club; 30-31, Sept. 1-2—Race to Santa Cruz, auspices Windjammers.
Sept. 15-22—Race off Marina, auspices St. Francis Yacht Club.

Small Boat Racing Association

May 5—Lake Washington, auspices L. W. S. C.; 12—Lake Merritt, auspices L. M. S. C.; 26—Stockton, auspices Ionic Sailing Club.
June 9—Hearst Regatta at Treasure Island; 16—Clear Lake, auspices C. L. Y. C.; 23—Tiburon, auspices Corinthian Y. C.
July 7—Belvedere, auspices S. F. Y. C.
Aug. 4—Alameda, auspices Encinal Y. C.; 18—Sausalito, auspices Richardson Bay Y. C.
Sept. 1—S. D. Bechtel Perpetual Trophy Race (non-champ.) off Richmond, auspices R. Y. C. and S. B. R. A.

Northern California Power Cruiser Association

April 27—Shakedown Race to Vallejo auspices Oakland Yacht Club.
May 19—Hearst Regatta; 30—Shell Trophy Race, Vallejo to Stockton, auspices Stockton Y. C.
Aug. 24—Harbor Day Race, auspices Aeolian Y. C.; 31—Sacramento Race, auspices Sacramento Y. C.

Tenney of Brown First in Majors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fred Tenney, Brown baseball hero, was, according to reports here, the first college player ever to join the big leagues. Tenney, a left-handed catcher at Brown, joined the Boston Nationals immediately after graduation in 1894 and was converted into a first-baseman, which position he held with Boston until 1908.

The following two seasons, Tenney played with the New York Giants, and concluded his career as player-manager of the Boston Nationals, in 1911, retiring at the close of that season.

As a big leaguer, Tenney developed and established the present system of first-base play, and was the first initial sacker ever to play off the bag and cover territory. In addition, he designed and invented the first-baseman's glove, prior to which the ordinary infielder's finger-glove had been used.

Stoefen Defeats Tournament Winner

LOS ANGELES, April 9 (AP)—Lester Stoefen of Palm Springs defeated Fred Perry in the final matches of the round robin West Coast professional tennis championship yesterday but it mattered little because the English star had already won the tournament.

Outlasting Perry in a hard-fought encounter, Stoefen won, 11—9, 4—6, 6—1. It was Perry's only loss in the tournament. He cinched the title Sunday.

J. Donald Budge wound up his play by winning from Ben Gorchakoff, 6—1, 6—4. Gorchakoff substituted for Keith Gledhill, who withdrew because of illness.

Zimmerman Signs

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The Washington Redskins of the National Professional Football League received yesterday the signed contract of Leroy Zimmerman, San Jose State fullback, who was one of the outstanding backs on the Pacific Coast last season.

Where To Dine

CONCORD, N. H.

MAC'S DINERS
GOOD FOOD

LUNCHEONS . . . . . 25c up
DINNERS . . . . . 35c up
STEAKS . . . . . 40c up
Clean Rest Rooms
CONCORD, N. H. RUTLAND, VT.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Four-Year Study of Democracy—By College Students

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Citizenship Standards Under Microscope at Alma

By Means of Forums, 'Town Meetings,' and Reading Students Make a Study of Democracy in Action

By Margaret Root Zahler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

College administrators who "always wanted to do something about citizenship but never got around to it," as well as parents and others aroused by the urgent call to make sure that democracy does work in this country, will be delighted to find that a small college in Michigan is taking up the challenge in earnest.

A four-year college course in citizenship supplemented by forums, political conventions, town meetings, and a whole campus turned into a "laboratory for living" is announced for Alma College in Alma, Mich., by its president, Dr. John W. Dunning.

"When millions of youth in totalitarian states are being educated in the undemocratic way of life, it behooves us here in this country to give special training in the ideals and workings of our republican-democracy," declared Dr. Dunning in explaining the new citizenship training planned for Alma. "I am convinced that it is better to make democracy work up to its highest possibilities than to send armies to fight those who have other ideas. The foundation virtues of democracy such as integrity, faith, vision, tolerance, ethical conduct are nothing until they begin to function in human relationships."

It is proposed to turn the Alma campus into a "laboratory for living"—not to discard the good old courses in the natural sciences, languages, and humanities, but to give them "new motives and new meaning."

The springboard for the whole citizenship training is the new course in democracy which continues through the four years of college and is ready to begin with the first batch of Freshmen this coming fall. The "WHY" of democracy is the main quest in the first year. Students will study the spiritual foundations of democracy, how the Christian philosophy of life has affected the democratic idea, representative democracy, and pure democracy. They will consider the circumstances leading to settlement of the American colonies and their influence on the kind of government we have, the religious, economic, and political background of the early settlers.

The freshmen will also find out how far government can invade individual rights. Which is first—the State or the citizen? How far can personal freedom be restricted by law? They will answer the question "What is gained and what is lost by popular government as against dictatorship?"

As sophomores they will survey the American scene, its politics, economics, and culture. They will consider questions including free competition and social control, the economic situation and its international aspects, the effects of technology. They will discuss population shifts and changes in the labor situation. They will study social reform.

The American Government and the relation of the United States to the family of nations will occupy third-year students. They will examine the documents which are the foundations of our Government. They will actually study the Declaration of Independence, the American Constitution, and their sources. They will review the changes made in the Constitution, study decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and their effect. In international relations they will take up the Monroe Doctrine and America's foreign policy, and look into the question of whether it is possible to have a "United States of the World."

But before the students march up for a diploma they will be asked in their senior year to look once more on the American scene considering the most crucial problems looming up at the moment and see what they as individuals can do to make a better nation. They may even be required to write a thesis on some phase of government giving emphasis to the individual citizen, his place and his responsibilities in the life of the Nation.

With the help of the Library of Congress an extensive bibliography is in preparation. The ultimate aim of this new and comprehensive addition to the curriculum at Alma, Dr. Dunning declared, is "to educate a generation of young people in American ideals and to give them a motive and inspiration to serve their country."

Alma College is a liberal arts institution, founded in 1887, and the only Presbyterian college in the State of Michigan.

Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the exception of two or three long letters too rambling to condense for use here, we have practically no mail to share with you beyond the two letters that follow. By next week however, some fine ones may come in. And shsh! one of them may be from you!—Chairman.

* * *

New York State

Dear Chairman:

In the Round Table of January 30th was the letter of Miss E. T. suggesting that school librarians write in to exchange ideas.

My school librarian experience is of five years' duration and each year I feel more strongly that our usefulness lies not only in knowing our book collection, but more even, in knowing each child that comes to us. The difficulty lies here, in the time it takes us to become acquainted. In an English class, the teacher can feel fairly at home within the school year. A librarian however, knows only those readers who seek her out. The backward readers lurk in a corner with the picture magazines and many resent being approached.

Libraries and librarians are still considered luxuries in many schools. They are established only if there's money enough; salaries are raised only if there is money left over after teachers' increases are determined.

So one is often faced with the question of staying where you know you are of real service or of moving into a place that better serves you and one to which you are of real service at the same time.

A librarian, to be really useful, should be a comparatively permanent fixture, around whose sources of information and pleasant reading stimulus the whole school evolves.

Does anyone see eye to eye with me on this or have I arrived at this point of view quite by myself? (Miss) M. C. D.

* * *

Reads Book Reviews

New York State

To Our Youth Round Table:

I too am grateful for book reviews in our Monitor. I have in my possession books, priceless to me, chosen from the book reviews and excerpts taken from many books I should otherwise never have known anything about.

The Keats sonnet from which the Chairman quoted in this column for March 19, I would say came from "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer."

(Mrs.) D. C. S.

* * *

Right she is. "Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold" is the first line of the sonnet by Keats with the title Mrs. D. C. S. gives above . . . By the way would any of you like to correspond in French or Spanish with one of our members, for mutual practice? **Chairman**

(1) Digging facts out of books at Alma College, Alma, Mich. (2) Late afternoon shadows on the campus. (3) Heads over the stairway. (4) Music in the off-hours.

You Can Do The Same

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vernon found himself without a job when his company folded up. A friend suggested insurance. But the State of Pennsylvania required a man to pass a rather stiff examination before he could be licensed. He knew something about insurance, but not enough to pass any such test. Then he discovered that the State College had prepared a correspondence course covering just exactly what he needed at a very low cost. He completed the course and found not only that it enabled him to pass the examination but that it made it possible for him to succeed almost from the start in that highly competitive field.

Charlotte had completed only the eighth grade when she had to quit school and take care of her invalid mother. Year after year she tended her lovingly and faithfully. It wasn't hard to do but she couldn't be out of the house, except for a little while at a time after her father came home. She was twenty-one before she learned that the University of Missouri would let her do her high school work by correspondence.

That was easy because she had plenty of time—and plenty of determination. She finished the entire high school course by correspondence with a very excellent record and has now been admitted to the University of Missouri for college work, since she is now free to attend.

Edwin T. Randall

GEMS
HOW TO KNOW AND CUT THEM
This gem book is credited as heading the list for students and amateurs. Has been complimented by leading magazines and newspapers in United States and Europe.
PRICE 50c—NO STAMPS
Graphic Press or H. L. Thomson
4312 Sunset Blvd. Los Angeles, Calif.

See also Saturday's Education Page for advertising of Schools

Movie Course

A course in motion pictures is conducted in Greenwich High School, Connecticut. In addition to picture appreciation, practice in the use of projector and the camera has been emphasized.

—The News Letter

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
Esher, Surrey
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
NEUTRAL AREA
NORMAL CONDITIONS
APPROVED AIR RAID SHELTER
Tel. Esher 810

On Having to Accept Tips

By Lt. Col. Ford A. Carpenter
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The tipping system which was imported to the United States from Europe many years ago is now so well established that while this custom may never reach the proportions here as abroad, it appears to be one of the evils most difficult to eradicate. It is said that the word originated from the three letters inscribed on a box for contributions fastened to the walls of an English inn "T. I. P." These letters stood for the three words, "to insure promptness." It has spread throughout the world and has assumed proportions of a necessary expense to be reckoned with.

In all expense accounts, including those of the United States Government, tipping fees are recognized. In local restaurants and at hotels serving meals it is usual to allow 15 to 20 per cent of the meal check for the waiter's tip, although in theory 10 per cent is supposed to be the allotted fee. In some places the tipping system has become the sole income of the waiters. In fact, it is said that in one famous New York restaurant the waitresses have to disgorge one half of their tips to pay the manager for the privilege of working!

The opposite of this is seen in the service for service's sake, at any gentlemen's club, where tips are, of course, unknown. Such club employees demonstrate a certain dignity that would be impossible if their hands were out for a dime or a quarter.

It was to place a young friend of mine, a Dartmouth boy, in such a dignified and perhaps unusual position as a member of a hotel staff that I urged him to courteously refuse all tips offered. His letter, written at the end of the summer, is interesting.

"My summer vacation has turned out to be most wonderful. Everyone has treated me with respect and consideration, even the guests, who have accepted me more or less as an equal, and not as an employee. This was a distinct surprise to me—thanks to you most sincerely for your advice about refusing 'tips.' At the time I didn't comprehend the real significance behind your statements, for I had worked in a hotel two summers ago, and I was fully aware of the situation. Nevertheless, I decided to follow your advice.

"As a result I have made several very influential contacts, perhaps friends, with people who otherwise wouldn't have treated me with such consideration. One man was so surprised because I refused a tip for playing tennis with him that he offered to loan, or give me, money if I desired it to complete my college education. A second individual offered to help me any time, even offered me a job in Cleveland if I ever needed one. He was president of one of the large steel corporations there. Many thanks for your tip."

It is clear that the boy's polite refusal of extra compensation for services rendered immediately set him a place apart from the usual run of employees or instructors at large White Mountain hotels. He acted upon the old adage, "The world accepts you at your own valuation until it finds out differently," and his sturdy individualism and rugged honesty stood the subsequent tests and was rewarded.

We have an everyday example of what America is doing in a practical way in stamping out this attack on manhood. Gasoline filling stations throughout the length and breadth of the United States are staffed by courteous, smiling, and efficient attendants, not one of whom accepts a tip regardless of the extra service he may render a motorist. This is important: I am convinced that as time goes on Old World customs will gradually give way in America to loftier ideals. As at the filling stations of the United States, "noblesse oblige" will replace the fee system. Americans may well claim that nobleness of conduct is expected of the well-born, for is it not possible here for any American to become President? To all true Americans the joy of service accompanies spiritual uplift: it is the heritage prized beyond mere material gain of the free-born.

A Thomas Hardy Festival at Milwaukee-Downer

Milwaukee, Wis.

To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Hardy, the freshman class of Milwaukee-Downer college will present scenes from four of Hardy's novels on Saturday, April 13, in their traditional freshman rally. This project of the Department of English will be presented under the direction of Dr. Grace J. Calder by a cast composed of one-third of the class known as "The Hardy Players" with the rest of their classmates costumed as Dorchester citizens, supposedly at the Corn Exchange in Dorchester, England. In the fashion of the adaptations made in the lifetime of Hardy by amateur dramatic societies the students will reenact scenes showing the seasonal festivals of the Wessex rustics, as they were about 1850.

They have chosen the Sheepshearing Supper, from "Far from the Madding Crowd;" the Midsummer Eve Divination, from "The Woodlanders;" the Guy Fawkes Day Bonfires, from "The Return of the Native;" the Christmas Party of the Mellstock Quire, from "Under the Greenwood Tree."

For months the students have been searching out the very ballads, folk songs, and folk dances named by Hardy in his chapters depicting these rural festivals. The Sheepshearing Supper contains two songs, "The Seeds of Love," and "I've lost my love"; two melodies for Gabriel Oak's flute, "Jockey to the Fair" and "Dame Durden"; and Mistress Bathsheba's solo, "The Banks of Allan Water," a Scotch song accompanied by the flute. At the Christmas party, the musicians sing the carols, "Remember O thou Man" and "Rejoice Ye Tenants of the Earth," and later dance the "Triumph," of which both music and steps will be authentic.

Besides the other scenes, to be developed similarly in song, ballad, and jig, there will be offered "O Jan! O Jan! O Jan!" a delightful little musical folk-piece, which Hardy remembered hearing in his father's house when he was a four-year-old, in 1844. This ancient song-and-dance act for three characters, a variation of "The Keys of Canterbury," concludes with a "set-to" and "hey" to the sprightly tune of "Nancy's Fancy."

In 1923 the Hardy Players of Dorchester, England, mimed this mediaeval wooing dialogue as a tailpiece to one of their dramatizations. For this occasion Hardy wrote down the version he remembered from 1844. The Milwaukee-Downer freshmen will attempt to give it, as was done in 1923, in the traditional style of mummers garbed in snow-white, ribbon-decked smocks.

As an original feature, "Program Notes" will be interspersed orally in the style of radio comments on symphony concerts. Dorsetshire folk music by the student-directed Mellstock Quire composed of seven "men o' strings" will be used between scenes.

Through the Editor's Window

The College of the Sea

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The "father-mother thought" should be at the heart of every educational institution or organization, and may be found within all genuinely educational ones; but sometimes it is expressed so richly and with such tenderness that the organization itself becomes a very symbol of deep-heartedness. Such seems to me to be the case with Great Britain's "College of the Sea," a development of the Seafarers' Education Service.

I had never heard of it until yesterday, but it seems to be doing a genuine piece of work that deserves the telling. A letter from its Honorary Director, Dr. Albert Mansbridge, written me from London after reading the first of the series of articles "Teaching Yourself by Correspondence" describes the plan of the College and encloses a packet of informative material. As I sat reading this material late last night, the walls of my bedroom disappeared, the New England hills melted away, and I was for a space on a ship of His Majesty's mercantile fleet with boys and men who are students in this unusual school.

* * *

Three men, all of them on one ship and one of whom is the 2nd Officer, are studying Spanish. On another ship an apprentice, aged 18, is studying German, and hopes to take astronomy next. One A. B. (able-bodied Seaman) is interested in oil painting, has been painting for some time without training, and is now profiting by criticism and advice from an artist who is helping the College. A seaman who had never been well enough as a boy to attend school regularly and who at the start wrote so badly that he asked a friend to write the school for him, is taking elementary English and arithmetic, his papers already showing marked improvement.

An Assistant Steward wrote the school, "This is the first time I knew anyone was taking an interest in our education, so if you can help me I should be glad . . . geography would help me immensely." He was sent two books so he could decide the branch that would help him most, and settled on the general principles with special reference to China, Japan, and India, including some emphasis on the political side. He is now taking a specially made course in world geography, reads books, writes essays, draws maps. The cost? The regular 10s. 6d. for the course plus 4s. 6d. which he chose to spend in addition for an atlas of his own.

* * *

This College of the Sea is a non-profit making body, formed to give help in studies and hobbies to men and boys working at sea. Sir Richard D. Holt, Bt., LL.D., is President. It is said that some of the finest teachers and scholars in Great Britain are giving their services. In an article published in The Times, London (November, 1938), it is stated that nearly 40 distinguished scholars, tutors, professors, and public men have offered their honorary services as advisers of studies. "The names of Sir Hugh Allen, Sir Frank Dyson, Mr. J. L. Paton, Sir Henry Pelham, Sir John Russell, and the Principals of Newnham and Lady Margaret Hall and University College, Cardiff, for instance, in their respective spheres guarantee that the work of the college will not be slipshod."

Dr. Mansbridge's advisory council includes, further, the heads of Oxford and Cambridge colleges, several shipowners, the general manager of the Officers' (Merchant Navy) Federation, and the general secretary of the National Union of Seamen. Since December of last year the service of the College is extended to the Royal Navy as well.

Support is I think, largely by voluntary contribution, for the amount charged the men and boys for courses is nominal, and no seafarer, especially a boy, is barred by scarcity of funds from receiving the help he asks for.

* * *

These boys and men who are studying birds, stars, marine life, English, art, languages, crafts, geography, philosophy, and dozens of courses in other fields, are provided with the books, lessons, and other material when they embark. When they return to the home port, they are given oral lessons or counseling or in some way helped by the member of the College's staff in charge of their work. "It is hoped in due course to enlist the help of an adviser in every major port in the world, to whom British seamen can apply for advice," writes Dr. Mansbridge in his letter to me.

In addition to providing courses in practically everything asked for, each course designed to fit a special individual need and given under the guidance of a specially qualified teacher, the College of the Sea gives free advisory service along various lines. It recommends and lends books (the seafarer pays only the postage)—both single books and several on a reading list by way of an informal "course" or in pursuance of a hobby.

It supplies information about nautical and technical schools in which a man or boy can study for professional examinations—for example, help in studying to become deck officers, or to rise in the catering department. Then, too, seamen are often interested in giving their children at home the right kind of guidance and education. The College of the Sea has given advice and recommended books on the education and training of children.

* * *

Most of us are landsmen, and few of us have direct contact with the men whose horizons are the deep blue distances of Great Waters. It therefore widens our own horizons and enriches our interest in and love for humanity to learn of a work like this educational service.

College of the Sea, of the Seafarers' Education Service, this column, for your deep-hearted and intelligently planned work, salutes you!

A Tuesday Column

For Students of the Sonnet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any excuse to re-read all the sonnets of John Keats is welcome. One's excuse this time is a chaste little volume entitled "John Keats and the Sonnet Tradition," by Lawrence J. Zillman (Caxton, Caldwell, Idaho, $3). In addition to the complete cycle of Keats sonnets, arranged in chronological order, are two major sections of critical study, one on the sonnet and its development, the other a focused examination of what Keats has done with the form. Mr. Zillman makes an interesting and scholarly approach to his subject, particularly in the field of comparative literary research.

The sonnet—Italian, Shakespearean, Spenserian—is first discussed, with illustrative material from Milton, Shakespeare, Sidney, and Wordsworth. The first essay then takes up a more detailed study of Leigh Hunt's criticisms and analyses of the sonnet, from which stemmed Keats' earlier use of this form. We are then shown, by criticism and citation, in this essay and the one following, how Keats at first conforming to the sonnet as he received it, became irked by it and later mastered it through fashioning into it his own poetic contribution.

Most interesting to me are the pages on a study of Wordsworth's use of the sonnet. Worth special study, too, and a contribution to the student's easily available material on the subject, are the passages quoted from Keats' letters concerned with his own feeling for the form, his struggles with it and his final analysis of its use in poetic expression.

The book is beautifully printed, attractive in format, and while offered as of special interest to college students, it should interest lovers of poetry not in college as well.

M. J. T.

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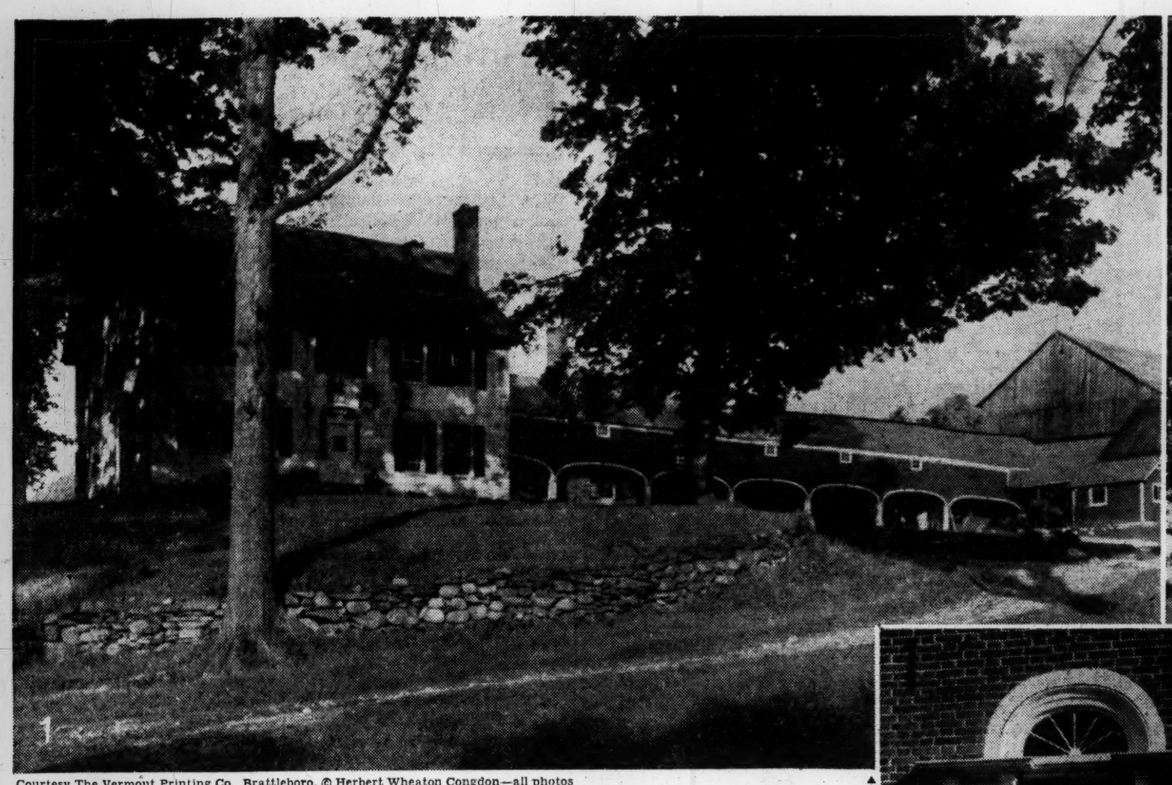
The Architecture of a Resourceful People—Vermonters

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



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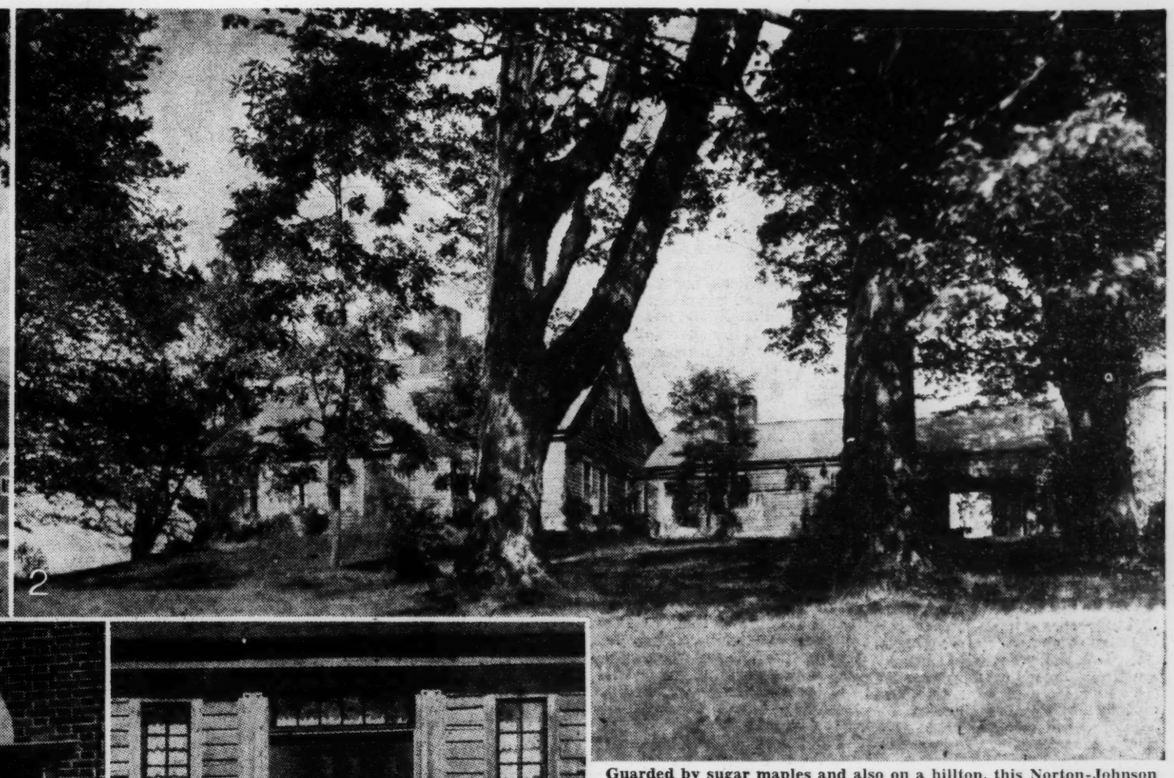

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Courtesy The Vermont Printing Co., Brattleboro. © Herbert Wheaton Congdon—all photos

On a hilltop reached by a back road in the town of Weathersfield, Vt., stands this brick farmhouse with four chimneys, built about 1800. The seven semi-elliptical shed-arches extend its dignity even to the barn. A vaulted-ceilinged ballroom takes the entire attic, yet the house has no recorded history.

Guarded by sugar maples and also on a hilltop, this Norton-Johnson farmhouse built in 1787 is in South Wardsboro, and appears to have been unchanged during its 153 years. At left is its doorway.

The Vermont Scene, Architecturally

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Although some of Vermont's early homes have been noticed in books relating to New England as a whole, this reviewer has not until now met one devoted wholly to those of that State. It is "Old Vermont Houses" by Herbert Wheaton Congdon; published by Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, at $3. Houses of wood, of brick, of stone, are noticed in separate chapters, as are meeting houses and doorways, following with others the genial introduction, The Vermont Scene.

The subtitle, "The Architecture of a Resourceful People," hints of the author's friendly approach to his subject, and of his recognition of something pleasantly different from types found in other States. As an architect, his eye discerns the nature of these differences, while his camera records them to aid his descriptions and multiply our pleasure. So we are made acquainted with the elusive character he finds in the 75 or so buildings shown in nearly twice as many views.

Many of these homes are such as might be seen in other New England States, and none would appear strange if found elsewhere in that wider region. Yet there are instances of sporadic independence in design, details and even in whole exteriors that bear out the implications of that subtitle.

The doorway of the Robinson House in South Reading, is an example of such detail. The refinement of its simplified pilasters, the widened cornice above the sidelights, and the simple arch with its fanlight—these compose a gratifying unit that speaks of its builder's independence as well as his fine sense of fitness and harmony. For otherwise this brick house has no ornament except relieving arches over the windows. (View No. 3.)

The term "Cape Cod 'Cottage" has an attractive, alliterative sound, but is no more correct than to attribute the type to other parts of Massachusetts, to New Hampshire, or to Vermont. The Norton-Johnson house (1787) on a hilltop at South Wardsboro is of this one-story, central chimney form, with five windows in each second-story gable-end—two large and three very small. We picture here the house and the doorway, which has a transom of six little panes, while the side lights, some 16 inches from the door casing, have a double line of six, the transom subtly connecting the side lights in the composition.

It is a gem of simplicity, and we must look to an expensive town house in Waterbury to find similar side lights. Built 30 years later, the doorway of that Carpenter house is architecturally correct and traditional, the entablature of the house repeated in reduced size, with added details, supported by fluted Doric pilasters.

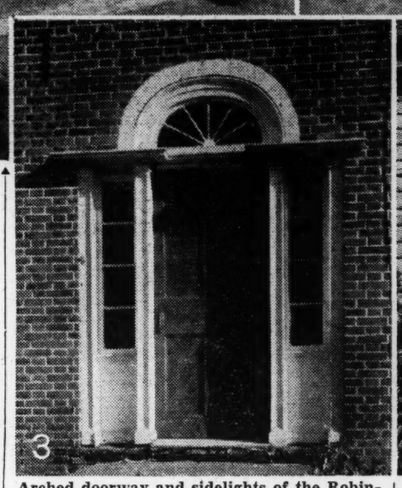
There is rare pleasure in meeting such details as this entrance to a South Wardsboro farmhouse, when aware there were published designs from which it was probably derived. We may fairly assume that the carpenter and farmer-owner who built this, modified an architect's classic lines for a fine residence to suit the simple farmhouse, and in doing so expressed their own refined and natural taste as well as their poised independence.

This minor example is typical of the individual and personal qualities found in so many of the houses to which the author introduces us in this rich little book. The State lacks the homes of wealthy merchants and shipowners' mansions, like those built in seacoast towns before the Revolution. Some did employ architects, and good ones, and results are often admirable, but what interests us most are the deviations from the familiar—the personal.

Vermont's first settlement was more than a century after Massachusetts and New Hampshire ports began to flourish, and it was from the less profitable products of the land, rather than from foreign and home trade, that Vermonters prospered. It is still a State of farms and small communities, the largest city counting about 25,000 people and only two others exceeding 10,000; and the whole State has gained but 10 per cent since 1870, all figures as of 1930. As farmers and dwellers in small villages, these men lived close to the earth, and characters were inbred with a certain serene self-sufficiency, derived from their pursuits and intimacy with the ways of nature. It was inevitable that their homes should take forms that in some way indicated the personalities that erected them. With the appreciation of an architect sensitive to evidences of native talent found in common people, the author has shown to us in words and pictures not only old Vermont houses. Still better, he leads us to see they are somehow different from those elsewhere—and in ways that are worth finding out by friendly and alert acquaintance.

He says, in the opening lines:

"The charm of Vermont architecture eludes precise definition. We have no great architecture, no distinctive style like that of the California Missions. Most of our houses are not markedly different from those of Maine or Connecticut, yet the true Vermonter recognizes the specific characteristics as readily as his wife knows the individual hens in her flock. It is due in part to the way simple and familiar forms are combined in an individual manner, and in part to the way the house is set in the landscape. . . . Some call it atmosphere. . . ."



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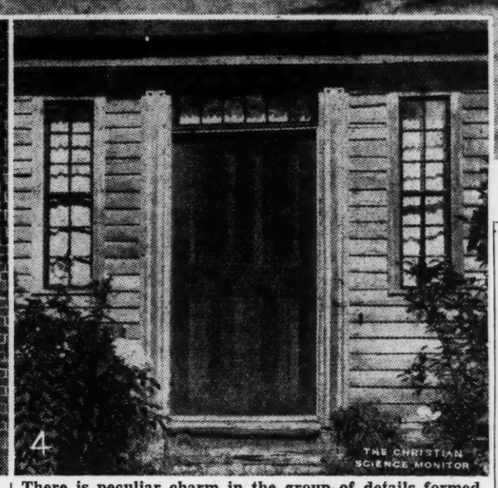
Arched doorway and sidelights of the Robinson house, South Reading, Vt., dating 1824. The cornice extends over the sidelights, slender, simple pilasters support it, and the arched window unites the whole.



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There is peculiar charm in the group of details formed by the doorway and sidelights of the Norton-Johnson house. Of utmost simplicity, they conform with the house, and show that a fine sense of balance and proportion resided in those who built this modest Vermont home.

Roof Lines and Materials

By Kathrine Morrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

If it is at cross purposes with the general character of your house your roof will be a failure, no matter how arresting its color or texture. Aesthetically as well as literally, a roof should be the crown and completion of the structure it covers. It should also have a definite kinship with its natural setting and with its neighbors.

The old hillside villages on the Mediterranean coast are convincing proof of the communal importance of roofs. They are an integral part of many a delightful picture, and never attract undue attention to themselves. Yet the eye travels pleasurably up and down, along and across, with a growing awareness of rhythm in line and color. This effect of rhythm is due largely to similarities in pitch and proportion, and to the general use of red tiles, so admirably suited to stone or stucco houses.

When these hillside communities are seen from a height, the beauty of the roofs—the lovely pattern of their weathered tones and the downward sweep of their receding planes—etches itself indelibly on one's memory. Contrast such a sight with a modern suburb where mushroom growths have produced roofs of incongruous shapes, hues and materials. Then you will realize that it is almost a civic duty to give some thought to the choice of your roof.

In northern California, climate plays a vital part in this matter of roofs. They need not be high in pitch. Indeed, steep roofs, so essential where winters are long and severe, are an anomaly here. They do not fit naturally into the landscape as do the flat or low-pitched roofs. The latter predominate in the newer residential districts, to such an extent that strangers might be tempted to ask why there are not more flat roofs, particularly as long periods of fine weather make roof decks and sleeping porches a practical policy. Perhaps some day the flat roof may be more popular, if and when ultramodern architecture increases in favor.

What is a safe guide in the selection of a roofing material? Careful consideration of the position of your home, its architectural style and the material of the outer walls. If your house is small or medium sized, with outer walls of wood or wood combined with stucco, the wooden shingle is always in good taste. City ordinances, in some cases, forbid wooden shingles. Where there are no regulations against them (and this applies to most country districts) nothing could be more suitable in appearance

* * *

Shingles or "shakes" are usually made of cedar or redwood. The "shakes" are heavier and more irregular in appearance. Some shingle roofs in the Bay region have lasted as long as 30 or 40 years, but this length of time must be regarded as well over the average expectation of durability.

Asphalt shingles are being used more than anything else, even on fairly high-priced homes. They are built up on a felt base with layers of asphalt and a mineral surfacing. Their fire resistance is naturally greater than that of wooden shingles. They are produced in a variety of patterns—hexagonal, Gothic-derived forms and thatch. But the most pleasing are those looking like wood shingles; most effective when laid singly like them. Usually, however, they come in long strips, and are laid on a foundation of roofing boards which are covered with waterproof paper or felt. Of course, the laying costs of strips are lower, appealing to many householders replacing old roofs.

For the small stucco or frame bungalow, asphalt shingles are always suitable as regards weight. When a house is of a heavier construction, the prospective householder should weigh the advantages of burnt clay or asbestos shingles. Both types are made in a number of colors, but the most practical and attractive are red and green. The asbestos tiles have an uneven texture, as though they had been combed with a wire brush, and this adds to their appearance.

* * *

It also distinguishes them from burnt clay tiles, which have a smoother surface, but are much larger and heavier than the English pin tile and require a sturdy framework of beams and rafters. They are, of course, excellent from the standpoint of fire resistance and durability.

The house built of stabilized adobe is a comparative newcomer, its thick walls calling for a substantial roof of some kind. Tiles of the Cotswold type, or burnt clay, or asbestos, would be quite appropriate, emphasizing the solidity and permanence of such structures. They would also be more of an innovation than the Spanish tile which has been used for so long in California. These crescent shaped, interlocking tiles are just what is needed for the Spanish or Mediterranean house with its balconies, deep windows and recessed doorways.

What are the colors most used for the roof of today? Novelties which might be out of place in less rapidly expanding communities or in more severe climates, seem perfectly in order in a land where the skies are mainly blue and the sunshine frequent and dazzling. In newer developments skirting the Pacific, roofs have unaccustomed exuberances of color. The houses themselves are mainly of gleaming white stucco or wood, and the roofs range from cerulean blue, through buffs and greys, to whites. These last are really attractive when the walls are of golden yellow shingle siding.

These styles are so recent that householders have hardly had time to test the wearing properties of these colors. In their shining newness they convey an impression of gaiety and good cheer. Notwithstanding these regional outbreaks into new and sometimes startling hues, the great majority of roofs are still green and red. These colors will always be satisfactory, for they go hand-in-hand with the greens and browns of nature.

'Whither Contemporary Design?"

(Excerpt from a symposium in Interior Decorator for January, 1940.)

By Gilbert Rohde

The trend in the design of modern furniture and interiors for the home now definitely indicates that the revolution is over and that the art is maturing.

It was only about ten years ago that the first severe straight-lined furnishings, eschewing all decoration and making much ado about "functionalism," appeared on the American scene. This style was born of an intellectual need, and the field could not have been cleared of the degenerate styles of the past without this revolutionary step.

That this style did not satisfy the needs of human beings, is manifest in the many attempts to find something with more emotional content. The abortive attempts that came under the head of neo-classic, or modern classic, were gropings in this direction; in the latest of these efforts, euphemistically called Swedish Modern, we at least find a solution more nearly suited to our American way of life.

But now, for the first time, we see a maturing that can be called all our own. It is no mere accident that so many of the designers, who ten years ago began with the pure "international" style, are now designing in a "humanistic" manner, that admits a place to the past as well as the present, and to the emotions as well as the mind. We are losing our self-consciousness about modern design. The distinctions between the present and the past are becoming less sharp. We can use old forms and old materials together with new forms and new materials each in their proper place. That this is happening in so many places, is the mark of the age and the culture of a nation.

Public Taste Is Improving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Radio cabinet design is headed more and more toward period styling and away from the modernistic type, manufacturers say. In one showroom, types could have been chosen for an Early American home, for an eighteenth century, a French Provincial, or even a Louis XV drawing room.

There appear to be two influences pulling at the designers these days. In the first place, some people are looking to the radio purely as a musical instrument, which they expect will give perfect performance in tone production, sound, automatic tuning and so on. These people do not care what the case looks like. "It's a musical instrument and let it look like one, or like anything else, so long as it will perform," they say.

Other homemakers try to maintain a certain unity in their furnishings. They are reluctant to put in a room a radio out of keeping with the rest of the furnishings. They call it a "modernistic monstrosity," and will have none of it.

Between these two tastes, designers have produced something which will give mechanical satisfaction and still be as presentable as a piece of period furniture. They caution the buyer not to be too insistent on exact period lines, for, after all, the purpose of a cabinet is to hold radio mechanisms in a way to give best satisfaction to the listener.

An interesting eighteenth century commode with inlay trimmings and graceful lines was shown recently—something which would improve the furnishings of any room of this style—and experts found it had all of the space needed for good volume and tone.

Most of the late models are a combination of radio-phonograph. It is surprising to find that since combining the two so that records can be played and amplified on the radio instrument, the sales of records has steadily mounted and is now far exceeding the peak years before radios came.

For Prospective Home Builders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The 1940 edition of Home Owners' Catalogs was published last month by F. W. Dodge Corporation and is available to home building families without charge or any other obligation.

Home Owners' Catalogs includes complete descriptions and color illustrations of home building equipment and materials. The book is designed especially for the guidance of families interested in building and owning their homes. Its language is non-technical but the descriptions are not superficial.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who are planning to build their own homes within the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains within the next twelve months at costs of $4,000 or more, exclusive of land purchases, may apply for their personal copies of the book, which will be sent postpaid to those who qualify. Letters should be addressed to F. W. Dodge Corporation, Boston, Mass.

A Pleasant Signal

Chicago

Some new electric door "bells" are chimes. When the visitor touches the white button on the outside, the family soon hears the chimes playing in the hall. In one home its chimes are halfway up the curved wall of the stairway, so that its soft tones can be heard equally on both the first and second floors.

The Priming Coat

When painting a surface with a dark color, add a little lamp black to the priming coat. This will make the finish coat more even and of better appearance.

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Trade Notes: Germany Is To Conserve Soil

Foreign Trade Flashes

Germany is out to conserve top soil, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A Government decree requires that all top soil removed as a result of military or civil works projects, be made available for use in enriching other areas, especially those now being converted to cultivation by means of reclamation, he said.

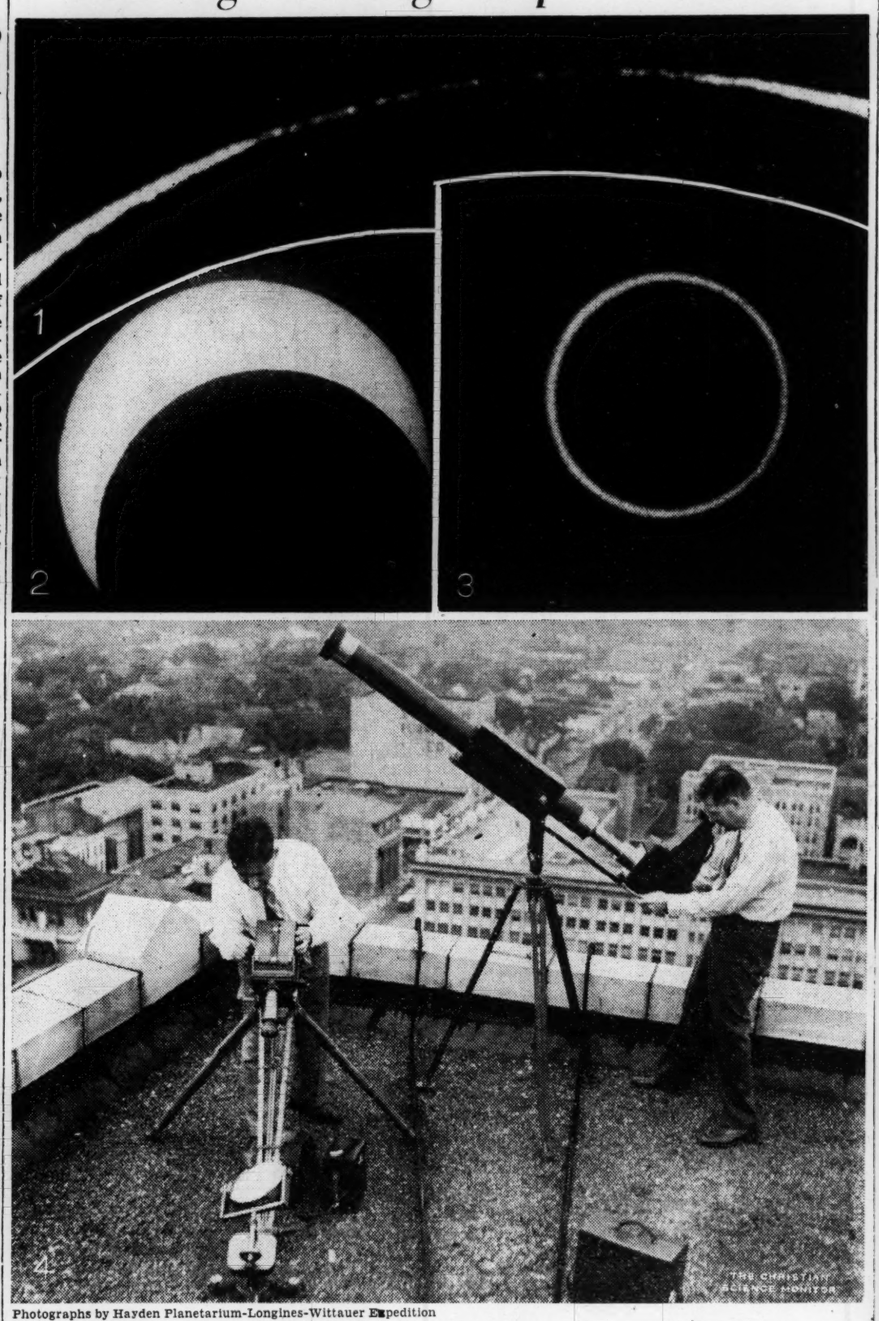
This step for conserving top soil is a further extension of the Reich's comprehensive program for maximum agricultural production in all parts of the country, explained Mr. Smith. Although certain areas of formerly barren land have been reclaimed in recent years, the aggregate total of arable land in Germany has been decreased because of the large areas taken up for new motor highways, airports, fortifications, and establishment of entirely new industrial areas.

Importance to Sweden of its additional hydro-electric capacity, now being installed, is seen in the recent shortage of water due to the freezing of streams, together with the inadequate supplies of coal resulting from transportation difficulties, said Mr. Smith. By the end of 1942 there will be an increase of about one-third of Sweden's available hydro-electric installation, it is estimated.

Swedish lumber exporters find that Great Britain, their most important market, is practically closed to them since the establishment of the British Timber Control, which has concentrated its purchases in Canada, according to Mr. Smith. The volume of Swedish lumber marketed thus far represents only a fraction of the quantity usually sold at this period in normal times.

New paved highways in Nova Scotia are being constructed on salt road beds—said to be the first construction of this type on this continent—said Mr. Smith. About 175 miles of the more than 900 miles of highways, paved under Nova Scotia's five-year road building program, and recently completed, are constructed with salt under the paving. Thirty tons of salt were placed under each mile of hard surface, irrespective of the nature of the subgrade. The salt acts as an anti-freeze under the pavement, and stabilizes the subgrade, he said.

Catching the 'Ring' Eclipse in the Act



Photographs by Hayden Planetarium-Longines-Wittauer Expedition

Hayden Planetarium, American Museum of Natural History

(1) Baily's Beads taken by Wayne M. Faunce. (2) Partial phase of eclipse taken by Mr. Faunce from Jacksonville, Fla. (3) Phase taken by Charles H. Coles from an Eastern Air Lines plane at an altitude of 16,000 feet. (4) Left, Charles H. Coles, photographer, and, right, Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., of the expedition in Jacksonville.

Gardening

Soilless Farming Expert Issues Some Don'ts

So accustomed have we become to looking upon rich black soil as the source of food supply for plants and consequently for ourselves, that any sudden change from this idea to the possibility of growing improved crops or flowers without soil meets with skepticism.

First experiments in hydrophonics or the new science of water culture were Woodward's growth of spearmint in several kinds of water back in 1699. But only since the successful methods of W. F. Gericke of the University of California during the 1930's has it really been possible to believe that here is a potential supplement to agriculture of the "geoponic" type.

Since 1936 an increasing number of commercial growers have found it profitable to produce food crops and flowers in basins of water and nutrient solutions, employing suitable inorganic media for root and stem support.

In the wake of these have appeared a host of products good and bad, some guaranteeing almost any plant growth miracle a clever advertising man can think up, except actual overnight production of vegetables from seed sown in the icebox.

Interest in this new form of gardening, whether it is called hydroponics, soilless gardening, chemical agriculture, water culture, chemi-culture, tray gardening, or something else, has certainly captured world-wide attention.

Some results have been truly astounding, but hydroponics is far from being an exact natural science yet. It is still in the laboratory stage. Those who dream of achieving tremendous yields without the bother of cultivating, weeding, and caring for a garden in the usual manner, had better not tackle chemical gardening. One who cannot appreciate the necessity for taking unusual pains and spending the time necessary to obtain a real knowledge of problems involved, should leave tray gardening to the theorist.

The oldest occupation of mankind, production of plants for food, cannot be changed overnight by reading directions on a package of chemicals.

No one is quicker to point this out than Dr. Gericke himself in his latest "Complete Guide to Soilless Gardening," published by Prentice-Hall of New York ($2.75). Like an explorer in an unknown land he perhaps leans over backward in presenting don'ts and recording unsuccessful practices that from practical experience he has learned won't work. He frankly admits that soilless agriculture isn't going to put the farmer out of work overnight and points out that in his opinion perhaps the greatest benefit, so far, has been a more accurate knowledge of how to use plant foods to a greater advantage in growing crops in soil.

Help for Amateur

Each chapter of this guide is carefully and conservatively written from the standpoint of helping the amateur who knows nothing at all about chemical gardening, but is willing to read and experiment carefully. Dr. Gericke considers past experiments by many investigators, apparatus, nutrient solutions, water, planting, physical conditions, and then special factors influencing various crops like tomatoes and things that grow on vines, potatoes, root vegetables, leaf vegetables, berries, field crops, and flowers of all kinds, ending up with a chapter comparing the possibilities of hydroponics and agriculture.

The book smells as though it were printed by a chemist as well as written by one. But it doesn't require any technical knowledge to understand the simple statement of warning repeated in many different ways to "unthinking enthusiasts by the hundreds who have been misled by promoters selling tank equipment and 'magical' formulas at exorbitant prices.

"Vendors of this equipment had no valuable information to offer nor could their customers obtain the necessary knowledge from any publications. Because the buyers were not warned concerning the limitations of hydroponics, most of their expensive projects have failed."

A more readable discussion of hydroponics in many ways, is an admirable though smaller book on "Soilless Culture Simplified" by Alex Laurie, Professor of Floriculture at Ohio State University, published by Whittlesey House of New York ($2.50). It is much more than a treatise on growing plants without soil for Professor Laurie, like Dr. Gericke, is interested in the fundamentals of plant nutritional requirements.

Herbert B. Nichols

A regular Tuesday feature

Rappard Sets Essentials To Lasting Peace

"There can be no aggression on the part of states where the people are free to express themselves through their ability to turn out of office a government not in accord with the people's desires," Prof. William E. Rappard of the University of Geneva declared at the sixth and final Lowell Institute lecture on "The Quest for Peace in Post-War Europe" delivered yesterday at the Boston Public Library.

Professor Rappard, Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, addressing an alert and responsive audience of approximately 250, talked on the subject of "The Lessons of the Last Twenty-five Years; Yesterday and Tomorrow," and gave as the three essentials to world security and lasting peace—co-operation, subordination, and federation.

Nations co-operating freely and fraternally, Professor Rappard declared, do not fear each other but rather work for the common good. Citing the case of the Thirteen Original Colonies and that of the Cantons of Switzerland, the Professor showed how the subordination of local sovereignty enhanced the national sovereignty, and declared that liberty of thought and action within the several states or nations makes for liberty between states or nations.

Maintaining it was the failure to gain and hold the confidence of the vanquished nations through the bickerings and strife of the Allies themselves at the Peace Conference of 1919 that prevented a better understanding among the nations in general, Professor Rappard declared "it is complete and whole-hearted confidence, certainly, that must be won before any lasting peace can be attained."

Only with the return of confidence and the establishment of the integrity of the nations can those three essentials to world security and lasting peace—co-operation, subordination, and federation—be realized, the Professor stated. When and in what manner this is to be brought about only the future will disclose, he declared, and as an historian, he said, the future is not his to predict. He is, however, he declared, carrying back to Europe nothing but high hopes and an abiding confidence that a lasting peace will ultimately be established.

Help of Citizen Assures Town Of Electric Lights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUSSELL, Mass.—Electric lights will illuminate the village of Crescent Mills without interruption because a public-spirited businessman has guaranteed $300 annual revenue for five years if power lines are extended.

The village comprises 24 tenements in what were formerly company-owned houses of the Crescent Mills. The mills supplied the electric current. When the mills were sold, the houses went to a bank, and a fee was charged for the electricity, which continued to come to the mills.

However, when the Du Pont company leased the mills, it supplied free current, but later decided to stop the service because it did not want to continue in the power business.

Thereupon the State Department of Public Utilities ordered the Electric Light Board of near-by Russell to provide current to the village, if guaranteed sufficient income to justify the expense of the extension of its lines. Revenue from village consumers was expected to run more than $300 a year.

But who was to give the guarantee? The bank owning the homes did not volunteer.

Then Harold W. Hixon of Springfield, President of the Crescent Paper Corporation of Russell, agreed at a meeting with members of the Municipal Light Board to post a $1,500 bank deposit. It is to be good for five years and if in any year the villiagers do not buy $300 of electricity, the deficit will be taken from Mr. Hixon's account.

Meanwhile until the municipal light lines are extended, the Du Pont concern will furnish electricity to the village free.

Newton Man's Movies Of Finland to Aid Fund

Color motion pictures of Finland, taken by Col. Edwin H. Cooper of Newton, Mass., with the co-operation of the Finnish Government, will be shown at Newton high school next Thursday evening, by Newton Committee of the Finnish Relief Fund.

The pictures, which have been enthusiastically viewed by members of Congress and the diplomatic corps, cover scenes and events from the capital at Helsingfors to the Arctic Circle. Proceeds of the show will be sent to the Finnish Relief Committee.

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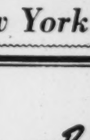

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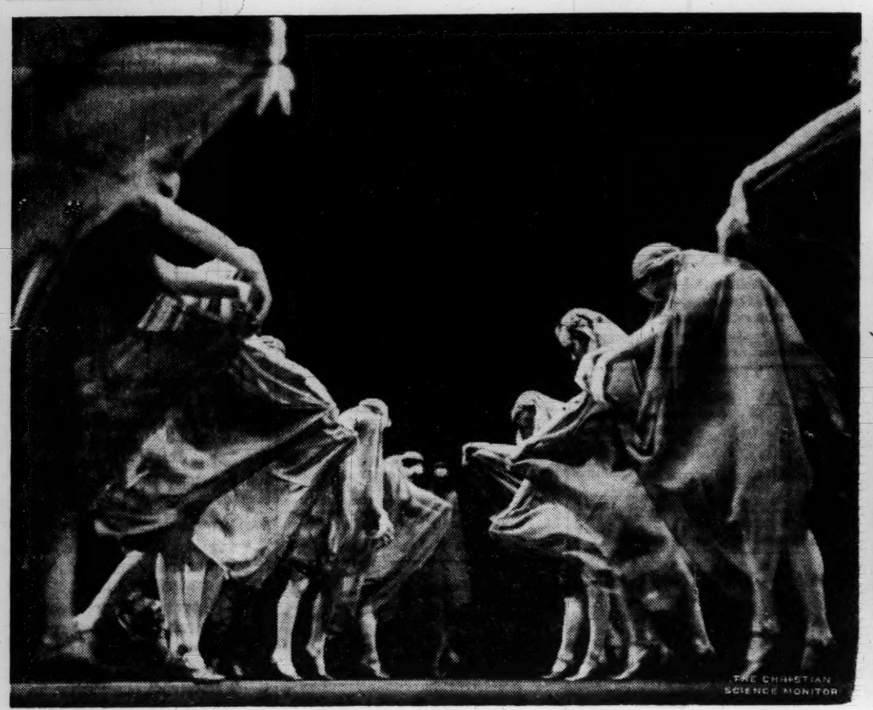
News of Art, Ballet, Music, Stage, Screen, and Television



Richard Tucker

Scene From "Prince Igor"

To be presented by the Ballet Russe at the Boston Opera House on the afternoon of April 18

Scene From "Ghost Town"

Showing Mia Slavenska (left) and Frederic Franklin (right) with other members of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. This ballet, one of the novelties of the season, will be presented Thursday evening, April 18, and Saturday afternoon, April 20, at the Boston Opera House.

Irina Baronova

Guest artist with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo for its spring season at the Boston Opera House, April 16-20.

Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Three exhibitors are scheduled to show at the Grace Horne Galleries through April 13: Sam Charles, Helen Dickson, and Munson Barnard.

Sam Charles has for many years been showing in Boston water colors notable for an independent style. Mr. Charles has pursued a course in which he exercises an extreme economy of means with a swift and pliant brush. He has never seemed to be burdened by the sheer weight and intrusiveness of paint, for his color is thin and transparent and responsive. The little aquarelles are agile recordings of vitas seen and the stenographic method which may have first been used as a time saver has become an effective means in itself.

In this exhibition he is showing oils, too. These have naturally more body because of the heavier impasto of pigment, and yet they too are run off in broad and summary manner. While the water colors have certain guiding lines of perspective stroked in, the oils are more purely painterly in character. Further, the artist is inclined to use a richer palette, and he achieved more subtle gradations of tone in the oils.

Among Mr. Charles' subjects are scenes in the vicinity of Jaffrey, N. H., and a number of French views of landscape. Every scene is perceived in reference to an architectural focus; it may be a church, a cottage, a bridge. The firm architectural lines help to stabilize the fluid designs. Outstanding is "Chateau in Touraine," in which Mr. Charles shows himself artistic kin of Vlaminck and Derain.

* * *

Helen Dickson is a New England painter who has shown her serious preoccupation with paint in several exhibitions of the last few years. Living in New England, she has striven to cultivate a style appropriate to and expressive of her environment. The canvases at the Grace Horne Galleries reveal a concentrated effort.

The canvasses for the most part are keyed low with dull, cool lights predominating. Patches of corn, cabbage, oats are painted in simplified patterns. She seems to stress the flatness, or the horizontal lines of design, thus imparting a static quality to something which she apparently wishes to imbue with vitality. There is apparently a struggle between the romantic, emotional side of her temperament and the will to orderly, decorative design. In modern tendencies, both are encouraged, but it is difficult indeed for one person to fuse the two opposing characteristics.

That Miss Dickson has talent there is no doubt, and her still-life, "White Poppies," indicates sensibility of a caliber not yet hinted at in her landscapes. Her pictures show how beset the painter is today with a variety of influences forcing themselves upon the imagination. What we say here might well be applied to many, even most, of our serious young artists who show courage, and have a desire to experiment beyond the boundaries of their schooling.

* * *

Munson Barnard shows water colors of Vermont and Mexico, outstanding among which is a portrait entitled "Pedro."

Ballet Russe Ballerinas

It is said that in the days of the Imperial Russian Ballet only the Tsar was able to confer the title of ballerina, a term which, however loosely used and mistakenly applied today, still properly denotes the highest rank.

According to the correct use of the word, and considered apart from the guest artist, Irina Baronova, who is also a ballerina, there are three ballerinas in the company soon to visit Boston, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which will play a spring engagement at the Opera House, April 16-20. These are Alexandra Danilova, Alicia Markova, and Mia Slavenska. Other dancers, outside of the corps de ballet, are designated as soloists, or principal dancers.

* * *

Alexandra Danilova, a distinguished artist in both classic and character roles, was one of the younger members of the famous Diaghileff company toward the end of its career in 1929. She was born in St. Petersburg and danced at the Maryinsky Theater, where Pavlova, Karsavina and many others had preceded her in the great tradition. After the Revolution, she continued her career in Western Europe, and built up through a variety of roles her present reputation. This is the seventh year she has toured America with the Ballet Russe.

Alicia Markova, hailed as Britain's first great ballerina, was born in London. Her real name is Alice Marks. While still a child she was engaged by Diaghileff for small roles in his company, studying at the same time with Cecchetti and Legat. After Diaghileff's passing in 1929, she danced successively with the Marie Rambert Ballet, the Vic-Wells Ballet, and in 1935 began an association with Anton Dolin as co-star of their own company, which lasted until she accepted Massine's invitation to join his company in the spring of 1938. Markova has been compared to Pavlova and, indeed, she not only bears some resemblance to her great predecessor, but has similar qualities of ethereal lightness and dramatic intensity.

* * *

Mia Slavenska, from Yugoslavia, made last season her first tour of the United States, where her name was already known as the star of the French film, "Ballerina." She has been dancing professionally since the age of 5, gave her first recital at 12, and a few years later made a tour of Central Europe. For some years she was première ballerina of the Zagreb Opera House. Before joining Massine, she appeared in various European cities in duo-recitals with Anton Vuyanitch, Serge Peretti, and Max Kirbos. One of many honors she has won is the official title from her native country, "Étoile des Théâtres Nationaux de Yugoslavia."

American Artists For 'The Creation'

Three American artists, who received their entire musical education in this country, will be the soloists for the annual spring concert of the Handel and Haydn Society, when this organization, under the conductorship of Dr. Thompson Stone, presents Haydn's "The Creation" in Symphony Hall, Monday evening, April 15. These soloists—Blanche Haskell, soprano, Robert Gerling, tenor, and Gean Greenwell, bass—all earned the funds for their musical education.

Miss Haskell, of Boston, started her career at the age of five, at which time she began the study of the violin, and at as early an age as 15 obtained money for voice lessons by teaching this instrument to her schoolmates. She gave her first public song recital in Boston at the age of 20. Miss Haskell has apepared several times before with the Handel and Haydn Society.

Robert Gerling, tenor, has held several church positions in this city. Funds for his musical education were obtained by working evenings in a grocery store, and in the summer conducting classes in swimming. This is his second appearance as soloist with the Handel and Haydn Society.

Gean Greenwell, bass-baritone, was born in Utah. Mr. Greenwell tells proudly of the fact that in order to conserve hard-earned funds for study in New York, he climbed aboard a sheep train and worked his way to that city. His first engagement in New York was in operetta, where he rose from understudy to leading man. He won a fellowship in the Juilliard School of Music, and has appeared four times with the Oratorio Society of New York, five times in the Worcester Festival, and three times with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.

Plays and Players

George M. Cohan leaves for Providence on Wednesday for final rehearsals of his "The Return of the Vagabond," which opens there Friday.

* * *

Laurence Olivier's production of "Romeo and Juliet," in which he appears with Vivien Leigh and in which Dame May Whitty plays the Nurse, gave its first performance in San Francisco Monday.

Engineers Conquer Mountain Gale to Telecast

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Behind the Microphone

Television engineers of the General Electric Company endured the rigors of an Adirondack winter recently so that weather observers atop Mt. Whiteface could watch the Easter fashion parade on Fifth Avenue, New York, while a gale howled outside the Whiteface Observatory.

A record distance reception for a television signal and an outstanding pioneer network television experiment were also achieved by this unusual trek. The television picture from Fifth Avenue was relayed by the NBC's transmitter on the Empire State Building, picked up by the G. E. television station on Helderburg Mountain near Schenectady and then relayed again to the picture receiver on Whiteface.

An account of the Whiteface climb given to the G. E. by the engineers who made the trip related that the Easter week-end atop Mt. Whiteface was one of the severest blasts of winter weather that have occurred since the weather station was established there three years ago by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and New York University.

The G. E. group, according to the account, approached the Whiteface Memorial Highway in a station wagon with all their apparatus aboard. The five-mile Whiteface highway was drifted, with snow ranging in depth from 10 to 25 feet, the final mile being encrusted with ice. Lake Placid dog team drivers refused to make the trip so that the 253-pound load, containing a picture receiver, antenna equipment and personal gear, was loaded on a toboggan and hauled by four men on snowshoes.

Fifty-Three Mile Wind

Elbert F. Corwin of Rensselaer, director of the meteorology station; Willard Cody, chief weather observer, and Alex Smith and Joseph Wiggin, both of General Electric, made the trip in a six-hour grind, two-thirds by moonlight. The last ice-crusted stretch was made in five-below-zero cold with the mountain peak shrouded in a cloud and whipped by a 53-mile wind. The men left the television receiver near the top and crawled to the weather station on their hands and knees. The receiver, covered with frost despite its cardboard packing, was carried over the mountain ridge the day before Easter, and the television antenna was hoisted into the teeth of a wind blowing 77 miles an hour.

The first test of the television signal came in strongly the night before Easter. When Easter morning broke, the wind had risen above 100 miles an hour, the temperature had dropped to 18 below zero, and the television engineers were forced to stay over an extra day on the mountain top.

A consolation was the unique experience of seeing and hearing entertainment from New York City in a telecast that will go down in the history books.

Air School on Tour

Columbia's American School of the Air program is going to visit more than 1,000,000 school children in the United States "in person" during the next school year. Plans have been made for Junior Programs, Inc., to include several of the air school's plays in its repertoire next fall. Casts of adult professional actors will stage these plays for student audiences in every section of the country.

Amateurs Hailed

Station WGAN, Portland, Maine, is presenting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., a series of programs dramatizing the exploits of America's radio amateurs. The WGAN productions are based on Clinton B. DeSoto's "Two Hundred Meters and Doen" and have the co-operation of the American Radio Relay League and the Portland Amateur Wireless Association.

General Electric

Television on Mt. Whiteface

Upper picture shows General Electric Company group on snowshoes and skis pulling heavily-loaded toboggan up the Mt. Whiteface highway in New York to reach the weather observatory. Below: The engineer and observatory staff assemble around a television receiver, to watch Easter parade in New York City, while blizzard howls outside.

News of the Stage

New York

Word comes from the Theater Guild that "The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn, will resume its tour in the fall after a summer suspension. During the summer Miss Hepburn will make a film version of the Philip Barry comedy. The actress is scheduled to leave for Hollywood on June 3, but her recently signed M-G-M contract permits her return to the legitimate stage each year. "The Philadelphia Story" is now at the Nixon Theater, Pittsburgh. It begins a six-week engagement at the Erlanger Theater, Chicago, on April 15.

* * *

Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night" grossed $20,826 at the Colonial Theater in Boston last week, the first full week of its try-out tour. This, according to the Playwrights' Company, co-producer with the Theater Guild, establishes a record for its productions during try-out engagements. The play, starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, arrives in New York on April 29.

* * *

"The Man Who Came to Dinner" gives a benefit matinee today for the Actors' Fund.

* * *

The American Actors Company, a self-financing group of young players, will open a Spring play series this evening at their workshop studio, 256 West 69th Street. Their schedule is as follows: April 9, 11, and 14—"The Happy Journey" and "The Long Christmas Dinner," by Thornton Wilder, and "Wharton Dance," by Horton Foote, a member of the group.

April 16, 18, and 21—"Shroud My Body Down," by Paul Green.

April 23, 25, and 28—short plays by Paul Green.

April 30, May 2 and 5—American sketches.

The company comprises Joseph Anthony, Phyllis Carver, Mr. Foote, John Forsht, William Getman, Elizabeth Goddard, William Hare, Mary Hunter, Lucy Land, Virginia Palmer, Bettina Prescott, Jane Rose, Inez Spears, Joseph Sullivan, Beulah Weil, Perry Wilson, and Roland Wood. The company has financed itself to a considerable extent upon the proceeds from plays which it has produced for television stations.

On Boston Stages

Preliminary casting by the Theater Guild, preparatory to a spring tryout in Boston of "Limbo," is reported by the New York Times. Michael Whalen, movie actor, it says, probably will appear opposite Jane Cowl.

* * *

According to the same source there is a likelihood of Lee Shubert sponsoring a revival in Boston of "The Contrast," which has been seen recently in Charleston, S. C.

* * *

The engagement of Edward Everett Horton in "Springtime for Henry," which has been mentioned as a possibility, is now reported for the week of May 6 at the Wilbur.

* * *

The Ford Hall Players will give "Waiting for Odets," and "The Vest Pocket Standby" at the Barn in Joy Street on April 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, and 20. The first of the plays is described as a travesty on Clifford Odets' "Waiting for Lefty."

News of the Screen

New York

Wesley Ruggles and his company have settled down to work on their "Arizona" location, a mile square adobe reproduction of early Tucson, built by Columbia just outside of the modern Arizona city. There are 146 characters in the picture. Jean Arthur plays the leading role of Phoebe Titus, Arizona pioneer. William Holden acts the leading male role, an adventurous army sergeant. The supporting cast includes Warren William, Porter Hall, Paul Harvey, George Chandler, Edward Buchanan, Syd Saylor, Regis Toomey, and Colin Tapley. The film will be made entirely on location and will require about three months' shooting time.

* * *

Two New York film houses are now showing "The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," starring Fosco Giachetti. The film, which opened last week at the Fine Arts Theater (Fifty-eighth Street west of Seventh Avenue) has now taken up its residence at the Cinecitta in Eighth Avenue. Gaby Morlay and Beniamino Gigli are among those featured in the picture, which offers music from "Traviata," "Aïda," "Rigoletto," "Trovatore," and other Verdi operas.

* * *

Presently in New York are a number of Paramount players and other artists who will participate in the premieres of "French Without Tears" and "Buck Benny Rides Again.' Ray Milland, Ellen Drew, Bob Hussy, and Mark Sandrich head the recent arrivals. Mr. Milland and Miss Drew will appear on Kate Smith's program Friday evening for the radio preview of "French Without Tears.' Mr. Milland will also see the openings of two other films in which he appears—"Irene" in which he costars with Anna Neagle, and "The Doctor Takes a Wife," in which Loretta Young plays opposite him. Miss Drew acts the leading role opposite Jack Kenny in "Buck Benny Rides Again," which was produced and directed by Mr. Sandrich. It opens at the Paramount Theater on April 24.

* * *

The East Side Chamber of Commerce and the Grand Street Boys are planning, on April 17, to welcome Eddie Cantor back to the East Side from which he rose to fame some 30 years ago. The celebration will include a luncheon, parade, and entertainment over which George Jessel will preside as master of ceremonies. It is also planned to show Mr. Cantor's new picture, "Forty Little Mothers," for a single performance, a world premiere, at Loew's Canal Theater, Canal and Essex Streets. This, it is claimed, would be the lower East Side's first world premiere of an important picture. Proceeds of the celebration will be devoted to several East Side settlement houses.

* * *

William Powell and Myrna Loy will be co-starred next in "I Love You Again," which W. S. Van Dyke II will direct under the production aegis of Lawrence Weingarten. Walter Pidgeon will have a featured role. Mr. Powell and Miss Loy last appeared together in "Another Thin Man."

* * *

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" will be made into a movie again. M-G-M has purchased the screen rights to Robert Louis Stevenson's story and is planning production in England, with Robert Donat in the dual starring role. Mr. Donat has won acclaim for his performances in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," "The Citadel," "The 39 Steps," and "The Ghost Goes West."

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Commerce and Finance

New War Phase Seen Endangering U. S. Holdings in Scandinavia

Business and Industry

Harding New Chairman On 'Change Slate

NEW YORK (AP)—New York stock exchange politics, which boiled over two years ago in a battle between the so-called "Old Guard" and a liberal wing, warmed up again with the announcement of the official slate for the annual election May 13.

Nominated for the important post of chairman of the board of governors was Charles B. Harding, elected vice-chairman two years ago in the rout of the "Old Guard" and the complete overhauling of the exchange's administration.

Three-Cornered Contest

Harding was selected in what was reported to have been a lively three-cornered contest in the nominating committee. The other two leading candidates for chairman were Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., holder of the post, and Robert P. Boylan, former president of the Chicago board of trade.

Boylan, a floor member, was rated the favorite candidate of the men who actually deal on the exchange, repeating a traditional battle of the trading members for representation in the leadership.

Harding is what brokers call an "office partner" in the big commission and investment banking firm of Smith, Barney & Co.

The quietest spell of business on the exchange in many years during the winter months, one close observer of exchange affairs said, started grumbling on the floor that "new blood" was needed at top of the administration to present a stiffer front to the SEC.

When the official slate was announced, some members talked of backing Boylan or Bartlett as independent candidate for chairman. Others, however, predicted all would be harmony before election day and described Harding as one of the original "Liberals" of the exchange, a stout supporter of William McChesney Martin, Jr., who became the first paid president in the 1938 overturn.

The Public Representatives

Included on the official slate of governors were Russell E. Gardner, Jr., of Reinhold & Gardner, St. Louis, and Edgar Scott of Montgomery, Scott & Co., Philadelphia. They will serve as governors "outside New York."

Officials of the exchange said it was "too early to know" whether there would be any changes in the governors representing the public, who are elected by the board after it is seated. At the present time these are Gen. Robert E. Wood, president of Sears Roebuck & Co., Carle C. Conway, president of Continental Can Co., and Curtis E. Calder, president of American & Foreign Power Co. The first two have indicated they may not stand for re-election.

Nominations for five members of the board of governors who are members of the exchange were Robert Cluett, 3d, Burton, Cluett & Dana; E. Burd Grubb, Coggeshall & Hicks; Ernest L. Jones, Pyne, Kendall & Hollister; Sylvester P. Larkin at J. H. Brooks & Co., and Sidney Rheinstein at Stern, Lauer & Co.

J. Gould Remick, Evans, Stillman & Co., and Paul V. Shields, Shields & Co., were nominated for governors as the two allied members of non-members of the exchange residing in metropolitan area.

All these nominees for governors are to serve for a term of three years.

Safeway Stores Issue Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Offering of 147,688 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value, of Safeway Stores, Incorporated, at $108 per share plus accrued dividends from April 1, 1940, is being made by a group headed by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt and including Blyth & Co., Inc., Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated, and The First Boston Corporation. Total dollar amount of the offering is approximately $15,950,000.

Most of the net proceeds from this offering will be used to redeem on July 1, 1940, all of the issued and outstanding 7 per cent preferred stock and 6 per cent preferred stock of the company redeemable at $110 per share plus accrued dividends to redemption date.

The redemption of the 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred will leave only the 5 per cent preferred and common stocks outstanding.

Lead Price Cut Further To 5c Pound, Year's Low

NEW YORK (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead ½ of a cent on April 2 to 5 cents a pound, the third cut in two weeks. The new quotation equalled the year's lowest, established February 7.

Metal dealers said the lower price was posted in an effort to stimulate lagging demand, which has affected most nonferrous metals.

Exchange Seat at Year's Top

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for transfer of two memberships in the stock exchange, one at a price equaling the highest paid this year, $59,000. The other was at $58,000. The previous sale was at $52,000 on March 27. The lowest this year was $48,000 on Feb. 2.

Building Total for 1940 Is Estimated at 6 P. C. Under '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Although the January-February decrease from 1939 building figures was 16 per cent, a pick up later his year should result in total construction awards of around $3,325,000,000, or about 6 per cent below the 1939 level, according to a survey by Standard Statistics Company.

The lag in construction contract awards thus far in 1940 is likely to persist through the remainder of the year. Residential building is expected to make a better relative showing when the weather improves and nonresidential construction should continue at a pace roughly approximating that of 1939.

The important public works division is expected to fall markedly behind the 1939 total. On balance, prospects for the construction industry are unimpressive, and it will turn in a poorer showing than industrial production as a whole.

Statistics on building activity so far this year are disappointing but not unexpected. Contract awards in the first two months were 16 per cent below a year earlier.

Weather Retards Work

However, the comparison is with a period of last year when activity was still heavily reflecting awards of contracts on PWA projects. This business was less important later in 1939. Activity early this year was hampered by winter weather considerably more severe than in early 1939.

Allowing for these two factors, the 16 per cent decrease of the first two months is not out of line with the forecast that contract awards in 1940 will be about $3,325,000,000, a decrease of 6 per cent from the $3,550,000,000 for 1939.

The showing of the construction industry is sharply divergent from that of industrial production as a whole, which is running well above 1939 levels and is expected to report a fair gain for the full year.

The discrepancy between building and business generally is accounted for entirely by the sharply lower public expenditures on construction. Greater business activity has been reflected in an increase of about 5 per cent in construction financed with private funds in the first two months of 1940.

A decrease of 4 per cent in residential contract awards for the first two months apparently was at least partly due to the severe cold. Interim figures for March indicate that gains for the month will more than offset the earlier losses.

Moreover, FHA figures on applications for mortgage insurance on new houses are running about 10 per cent ahead of a year earlier, although total applications are somewhat lower than in 1939 because of a decrease in financing of existing structures. Similar gains are being reported in the FHA mortgages accepted for insurance.

Demand Not Declining

This financing activity is clear evidence that public demand for new housing is not diminishing and that, on the contrary, the higher level of consumer incomes should be reflected in an increase in the number of dwelling units built during the full year.

The FHA figures are for single-family houses, while in the apartment house field another government agency, the USHA, is awarding contracts on slum-clearance projects in much greater amounts than early in 1939. The USHA program has not proceeded as rapidly as official predictions has presaged. Nevertheless, the Dodge figures covering the 37 Eastern states included over $20,000,000 in USHA awards in the first two months of 1940, against $6,500,000 a year before.

Whether the USHA is successful in obtaining authorization from Congress for an enlargement of its program or is forced to restrict itself to the $800,000,000 program now under way, contract awards for slum-clearance projects this year are certain to top 1939.

Incidentally, the first state-sponsored projects are expected to get under way later in the year, when New York State begins its $300,000,000 program with a $20,000,000 project in New York City.

War uncertainties are having a restricting influence on large apartment-house developments by private capital. No new program comparable to the Metropolitan Life $50,000,000 Parkchester project in New York City has been announced, and FHA insurance of large-scale rental projects for persons of medium incomes is but a small fraction of the insurance written on single-family homes.

Home Building Outlook

The 35 per cent gain in residential construction recorded in 1939 obviously will not be duplicated in 1940. However, available data justifies an estimate of a rise of possibly 10 per cent for the year as a whole. If this is fulfilled, residential activity for the year will still be over 20 per cent below 1929, so far as dollar value is concerned. The greater proportion of low-cost residential building, however, should raise the number of actual dwelling units provided above the 510,000 built in 1929.

In the non-residential field, awards have been slightly greater than was expected. Both industrial and commercial building are showing high percentage gains. While new financing by industry is lagging, the satisfactory year-end balance sheets now being published indicate that a considerable volume of plant and store building can be financed from working capital.

The non-residential divisions that depend on public funds for a large share of their activity, such as educational, health, recreation, and public buildings, are lagging behind 1939, but this decline had been expected. If it does not become more pronounced, non-residential activity as a whole will be about the same as in 1939.

Public Works Drops

Contract awards for public works and utilities are running about 25 per cent below a year ago. Unless Congress votes a new appropriation for PWA—and that does not seem likely in its present mood—there is little reason to expect a reversal of this trend.

Plans for highway expenditures call for a slightly greater sum than in 1939, and privately-owned utilities are likely to spend somewhat more liberally than last year, but other classifications falling within this division will all record major declines. In addition to the rapidly diminishing PWA expenditures, government expenditures on WPA, flood control, and river and harbor maintenance are being slashed sharply.

The proposed appropriations call for a total expenditure on flood control and rivers and harbors of about $167,000,000 in the 1940-41 fiscal year, against $268,800,000 for the current year.

Tripartite Compact Found Not Violated By Cheapened Pound

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that he was convinced that the recent decline in the "free exchange" value of the British pound was "not wilful," and that American importers and exporters had made no complaints.

At present, the British pound has two different values, in terms of American dollars. The "official" rate—the rate at which British authorities will sell pounds for dollars—is currently $4.02½. The "free rate"—the value at which British pounds are sold for dollars on the New York foreign exchange market—is currently about $3.55. The normal peacetime value of the pounds is $4.86.

Customs officials, Mr. Morgenthau added, are studying the two rates to determine which should be used in valuing imports from Britain for tariff purposes. The decision will apply only to British goods shipped to this country after March 25, because this is the date when the Federal Reserve System gave official recognition to the dual price system.

Unofficial sources have indicated that the Treasury might use the "official" rate on a tentative basis, permitting refunds to importers able to prove that they bought British goods at the cheaper exchange rate.

Crude Oil Output Drops During Week

TULSA (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States declined 29,774 to 3,855,287 barrels for the week ended March 30, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Illinois continued downward, dropping 21,801 to 424,720. Oklahoma was off 11,750 to 413,125, eastern fields 1,750 to 107,400 and California 11,400 to 591,850.

While East Texas production dropped 100 to 396,900, all Texas increased 13,453 to 1,510,791. Louisiana was up 2,957 to 281,725, Kansas 250 to 180,400, Michigan 432 to 64,291 and the Rocky Mountain area 330 to 89,400.

Private Engineering Awards Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Private engineering construction awards during the week ended April 2 totaled $22,512,000, the second highest volume of the year to date, Engineering News-Record reported. Private contracts were 60 per cent greater than the previous week and 92 per cent larger than a year ago.

Total engineering awards for the week were $55,837,000, a gain of 24 per cent over the week before, but 3 per cent below a year ago because of a decline in public construction. Public contracts were slightly larger than the previous week, but 27 per cent smaller than the same week of 1939.

The current week's awards brought 1940 construction to $698,578,000, a level 19 per cent below the same period last year. Private engineering awards for the year to date, however, have been 8 per cent larger than a year ago.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Latest Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Private	$22,512,000	$14,005,000	$11,697,000
State and Municipal	31,416,000	25,911,000	42,588,000
Federal	1,909,000	5,102,000	3,339,000
Total	55,837,000	43,018,000	57,624,000

Zinc Output Increases But Shipments Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—A rise in the production of zinc but a decline in domestic shipments in March as compared with February is reported by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Zinc production in March was 57,620 short tons, compared with 54,532 on February and 45,084 in March, 1939.

Stocks at the end of March totaled 73,611 tons, compared with 67,086 at the end of February and 127,985 at the end of March, 1939.

Domestic shipments last month were 51,095 tons, compared with 53,048 in February and 45,291 in March, 1939.

War Imperils Investments In Scandinavia

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP) — Spread of the European war into Scandinavia raised grave concern in both Government and private business circles today over the future of United States trade and investments in Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

American investments in those nations were estimated by Commerce Department experts to total about $217,000,000. Exports to them, which have been increasing substantially this year, amounted to more than $150,000,000 in 1939.

How Trade Has Risen

The export increases this year were shown by Commerce Department figures for January and February. In those months Norway bought $9,010,000 worth of goods from this country, compared with $2,955,000 in the same months last year. Denmark boosted its purchases for the first two months from $3,531,000 last year to $4,764,000 this year.

Sweden also had expanded its buying from $10,789,000 in January and February, 1939, to $16,844,000 in the same 1940 months.

Further increases had been expected to result from the recent extension of credits to Scandinavia by the Export-Import Bank.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, when asked what would be the probable effect on these credits of Germany's march into Norway and Denmark, said that "there isn't anything I can say at this time."

"I do not mean to imply by this," he added, "that it will not have any effect."

Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, said that neutrality proclamations that might be issued by President Roosevelt would determine largely what, if anything, the bank did about its Scandinavian credits.

Little of Credits Used

Very little of the credits have been used, he said. Although it will take several days to get definite figures, he said, he was sure that Denmark had taken up none of its $10,000,000 credit; he "guessed" that Norway had drawn about $500,000 of its $10,000,000 credit; and he believed that Sweden had used "only a little" of its $15,000,000 credit.

In addition to these the bank has also extended credits of $1,000,000 to Iceland.

The principal products sold to the northern countries by the United States have been automobiles, gasoline and other motor fuel, copper, foodstuffs and machinery of all kinds.

For the full year of 1939 exports to Denmark totaled $23,882,000 and imports from Denmark, $3,794,000; exports to Norway, $32,103,000, and imports from Norway, $21,687,000; exports to Sweden, $96,661,000, and imports from Sweden, $42,219,000.

The Commerce Department also estimated that American business had investments in these countries amounting to $99,000,000 in Denmark, $92,000,000 in Norway and $26,000,000 in Sweden.

Rise of 48 P. C. In U. S. Exports To Latin-America

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 48 per cent rise in United States exports to Latin America during the first six months of Europe's war is shown in Commerce Department statistics.

While increasing nearly 50 per cent over the comparable 1938-39 period, trade from September 1, 1939, through February, 1940, also jumped 18 per cent over the same period two years ago. The total for 1939-40 was $392,000,000, of which $215,000,000 came from South America and the rest from southern North America. The total for 1939-39 was $265,000,000.

Exports to each leading country were substantially larger than in the 1938-39 period and in most instances larger than for 1937-38.

While exports to Mexico and Argentina increased 55.7 and 54 per cent, respectively, as compared to the 6 months ended in February, 1939, they decreased 4.6 and 2.5 per cent, as compared to the 1937-38 months.

Idle Money Reaches New Record High

WASHINGTON (AP)—Idle money in the nation's banks reached a new record high of $5,820,000,000 in the week ended April 3.

The Federal Reserve Board said that the volume of lendable excess reserves increased $140,000,000 during the week because of a number of technical factors, including gold imports, Treasury expenditures, and disbursement of "nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts."

The Board also announced that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks reduced their investments in Government securities during the week to $2,467,000,000 by selling $4,000,000 each of Treasury bonds and notes.

Int'l. Agricultural Drops Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Agricultural Corp. has abandoned a plan of recapitalization proposed by the management last December, it was announced. It was understood a new plan is being drafted and will be submitted to stockholders upon completion. The former plan was to have been voted upon at an adjourned special meeting today.

Allied Expenditures in U. S. Seen Above Reported Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since the declaration of war last September Allied expenditures in the United States have been sharply higher than the figures for exports would indicate, according to a survey by Standard Statistics Company.

Except in the airplane and machine tool industries, few companies have reported receipt of war orders, and there has been a general deflation of the expectations of heavy war buying which were so common last September.

Particularly since the revision of the Neutrality Act, requiring cash payment for all goods bought here by belligerents, it has been concluded that Allied purchases here would be held to a minimum in order to prevent exhaustion of dollar resources before the war had been prosecuted to a successful conclusion.

As a matter of fact, however, Allied buying has already reached substantial proportions and is continuing at a high rate. And there is ample evidence to show that the Allies could continue their buying here over a period of several years at a rate not far below that of the World War years without the necessity of obtaining credits.

Spending Tops Exports

The failure of exports to the Allies to spurt suddenly to a high level since last summer is no indication that they will not move higher in coming months, or even that Allied spending has been small to date. Most of the equipment and supplies which the belligerents are buying require months to produce. Orders have been much higher than the export figures would indicate.

Large advances have been made to machine tool, aircraft, and other manufacturers against these orders as a guarantee of acceptance and in order to aid in meeting costs of plant expansion and material purchases. These sums are already helping to stimulate business activity in this country.

No figures are published indicating how much the Allies have already spent in the United States. However, it is possible to make a rough estimate of the amount by examining the extent to which their dollar resources have been drawn down. The figures indicate that disbursements, at least in the early months of the war, were about twice as large as the actual value of goods shipped.

Allied bank balances during September, October, and November were reduced by $137,000,000—$72,500,000 for Great Britain, $36,300,000 for France, and $28,200,000 for Canada. Gold imports from the Allies in that period were $387,000,000, more than 80 per cent of it from Canada. In addition, $173,200,000 of gold was withdrawn from earmark, and most of this undoubtedly represented Allied gold transferred to dollar balances.

Security liquidation (principally British sales) netted the Allies $105,000,000 more during the three months. And, finally, the Allies shipped us $160,000,000 of merchandise. While a part of these goods were paid for in sterling balances which had been blocked in London by war regulations, the imports gave the Allies some additional new dollar balance.

Taken altogether, the statistics conservatively point to the use of around $700,000,000 in dollar resources by the Allies during the September-November period. But only $345,000,000 worth of United States goods passed into Allied hands during those months. The remaining balance must have represented deposits against unfilled orders and advances to manufacturers to finance plant expansion.

Pace Maintained

Since the statistics are deliberately reported late in order to cover up current transactions, it is more difficult to discover what the Allies have been spending since Dec. 1.

However, such figures as are available point to a continuation of the earlier pace of spending. During December, January and February, $464,000,000 of gold arrived here from the British Empire. Of this amount, $308,000,000 came from Canada, where it appears to have been held under earmark for the British Government. However, it is not likely that this latter gold was drawn on very heavily to finance Allied purchases, for coincident with the heavy Canadian shipments of gold, the total of metal earmarked for foreign account in this country rose sharply. Perhaps $250,000,000 of gold, however, was actually used during the period to finance expenditures in the United States.

The Allies have not drawn heavily on their reserves of United States investments in recent months. After liquidating an average of $1,000,000 of securities a day during the first three months of war, foreigners decreased their sales sharply as stock averages weakened.

It is rather from their bank balances that the Allies have financed their recent expenditures. While non-belligerents were sending the large total of $457,000,000 of gold to this country, aggregate foreign bank deposits were not increased. As a matter of fact, deposits of foreign banks with the Federal Reserve declined $26,000,000, while balances with reporting member banks remained unchanged. The only logical explanation is that the rise in non-belligerent deposits was more than offset by a decline in the balances of the Allies.

While a close estimate of recent Allied spending is not possible, there does not appear to have been any radical change during the past three months. The belligerents have continued to spend above $200,000,000 a month in the United States.

How can the Allies maintain, much less increase, this rate of buying, in view of our insistence on cash payment for goods sold to belligerents? During the World War years 1914-1919, our exports to the Allies averaged $250,000,000 a month, and, to support this volume, we had to extend $11,700,000,000 of foreign loans, most of it in the form of direct loans by the Government.

Many Ways of Payment

There are a number of possible sources of payment, including bank balances of the Allies in this country, their holdings of United States securities, their direct investments here, and their holdings of gold, together with continuing exports to us and the continuing gold output of their mines.

Accumulated reserves of the Allies available for purchases here, including dollar bank balances, United States investments, and existing gold reserves, were estimated by the Federal Reserve Board at nearly $10,000,000,000 at the start of the war last summer.

These reserves are about twice those available at the start of the World War in 1914 and they should suffice to finance the Allies' trade deficit for several years without the necessity of resort to loans.

Gold Reserves

Gold is the strongest foundation of the Allies foreign resources in the present war. They have more of it than they had in 1914, and they have it nationalized, instead of circulating internally. The British Government last summer had total gold holdings estimated at $2,000,000,000, whereas in the summer of 1914 its gold holdings were only $170,000,000 (in old gold dollars) and there was only around $875,000,000 of the metal in the whole country.

Similarly, France reported 4½ times as much gold on hand at the start of the present war as in 1914. Altogether, the British and French empires possessed around $5,755,000,000 of gold last September, which could be used almost in its entirety to buy needed foreign materials.

The total of British and French investments abroad, excluding those in the United States, is estimated at something like $5,000,000,000. Even if only a small part of this could be turned into United States dollars, the $10,000,000,000 total of United States bank balances, United States investments, and gold holdings at the start of the war—which has probably shrunk less than $1,000,000,000 since then—would still be ample to support huge purchases here for a long time to come.

Aircraft Firm Head

Bachrach

E. J. Parker

Elected President of the Howard Aircraft Corp. He succeeds Ben O. Howard, resigned. Mr. Parker was formerly with the Fisher body division of General Motors Corporation.

Costs of Living Decline Slightly In Month of March

NEW YORK (AP)—A decrease of .3 of 1 per cent in the cost of living in the United States during March was announced by the National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization sponsored mainly by private industry.

Food prices in March, said the organ, averaged 1.3 per cent less than in February were 23.9 per cent lower than in March, 1929, but 1 per cent higher than in February, 1939.

Rents were unchanged in March for the fourth consecutive month, but were .6 per cent higher than in March, 1939, and 5.9 per cent lower than in March, 1929.

The price of men's clothing increased .1 of 1 per cent in March over February, but women's clothing prices were unchanged and the general clothing price level did not rise. The cost of all clothing was 1.2 per cent higher than in March, 1939, but 25 per cent lower than in March, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar, said the board, was 117 cents in March—taking the price levels of 1923 as the basis of a 100-cent dollar—compared with 116.6 cents in February, 1940, and 117.8 cents in March, 1939.

Manufacturers Launching Crusade To Save Private Enterprise Spirit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The fight of the National Association of Manufacturers for its idea of the principle of private enterprise promises to be no mere spring picnic.

Back of these scenes, the plans have been carefully laid for a continuing tussle straight through the election campaign. It was no overnight, spur-of-the-moment thought that H. W. Prentis, Jr., threw out as president of the association.

The idea originated in the questions fired at Mr. Prentis during his speech-making jaunts about the country. Business men would come up after his speeches and tell him they wished they could help promote the doctrine he was preaching.

So Mr. Prentis went into a huddle with other association executives and emerged with the call for a nationwide crusade of manufacturers to rescue the private enterprise spirit which they think has been imperilled.

The 8,000 members of the association will be provided with speeches and other material needed to spread the doctrine. If a man can speak but hasn't the time to write the speech, it will be written for him. If he says he can't speak, he will be asked to read. If he can't do that, he will be asked to assign someone to do it for him.

In that way, local manufacturers in every section of the country will take their message to their own communities, where their names mean something and they are men of influence.

The campaign started without name calling. It was launched under the banner of a lofty ideal. The association in a recent meeting accepted many of the fundamental concepts of the New Deal—the basic principles of the Wage-Hour Law, the underlying purposes of the Wagner Labor Act, and the thought back of the Social Security Act.

Standard Gas Is to Accept Holding Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Standard Gas and Electric Company has made the first definite move by a major holding company toward voluntary compliance with Section 11, or the integration provisions, of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

Standard Gas Chairman, Leo T. Crowley, President Bernard W. Lynch and Victor Emanuel, Chairman of the utility's finance committee, have been authorized by the board of directors to enter into negotiations with outside interests relative to the eventual sale of the San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, a $46,000,000 Standard Gas subsidiary serving San Diego, Calif., and contiguous territory. San Diego Consolidated does a gross electric and gas business of approximately $8,700,000 a year.

It is understood that divestment of the San Diego property represents the first operation in a program under consideration by Standard Gas to dispose of its other properties along the Pacific Coast and in the Pacific Northwest in compliance with Section 11, the so-called "death sentence," which requires that holding company systems confine their operations to one, and perhaps one additional, single integrated region.

Standard Gas recently was cited by the Securities and Exchange Commission with a show-cause order on integration, and has until April 16 to submit a reply. It is believed, however, in view of the program now reported to be under way, that the utility will seek an extension of the hearing date.

San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric has 100,325 shares of $100-par value common stock outstanding, of which 99,387 shares are owned by Standard Gas and Electric and the balance, 938 shares, is in the hands of the public. In addition, the company has 66,295 shares of 1 per cent cumulative preferred stock outstanding and $15,500,000 of 4 per cent first mortgage bonds, due in 1965. All of the bonds and preferred stock are in the hands of the public.

Loans to Business Again Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the seventh consecutive weekly rise in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks.

In 101 leading cities, these loans increased $31,000,000 in the week ended April 3 to a total of $4,414,000,000. This total was $576,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Principal increases last week were $14,000,000 in New York City, $7,000,000 in the Chicago district, and $6,000,000 in the San Francisco district.

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS
Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for Information and Statement.
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. PINE ST. ORLANDO, FLORIDA

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

"I WISH CAMP WOULD START TOMORROW"

Bob has been to camp for three summers—and how eager he is to return for another season! He enjoys living out-doors, learning to be expert at swimming, canoeing, tennis and riding. He likes to make model boats in the craft shop—and he's one of the best climbers at camp! Each summer he has gained a lot in manhood and experience.

Benefits such as Bob enjoys are available to your son at the summer camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Write to them for catalogs and rates. Camp advertisements appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Camping leads to achievement

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,400,000
Previous day's sales	1,260,360
1940 volume to date	55,355,208
1939 volume to date	72,027,827

Stocks Jump, Then Decline; Later Recover

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—"War babies" soared, relapsed and recovered with bewildering shifts in today's stock market, one of the speediest since the boom of last fall.

Spurred by thoughts of heavier Allied purchasing of military materials by the Allies, as the European war was intensified with Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway, issues standing to benefit jumped 1 to more than 4 points in the forenoon. Steels, aircrafts, coppers and papers led the swing.

The ticker tape was in arrears at the beginning for a while. There was a slowdown and, around midday, a selling wave hit the list with sufficient intensity again to put the exchange's recording machinery in arrears. Offerings were heavy enough to reduce substantially extreme advances or convert them into losses of as much as several points for motors, rails, utilities, oils, rubbers and mail orders.

The proceedings then moped for some time and then, in the final hour, a comeback was engineered for an assortment of favorites. New highs for the year or longer were posted for a number of climbers, with paper stocks well in front. Transfers approximately 2,400,000 shares.

Among stocks in new high ground for 1940 were International Paper common and preferred, up 3 to 6 points at the best; Union Bag & Paper, Crown Zellerbach, Anaconda, American Smelting, and Bethlehem Steel.

Lagging throughout, some exceptionally heavy at intervals, were Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Western Union, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Pan American Airways and Texas Corp.

Foreign Bonds Drop

Scandinavian bonds broke violently today on Germany's invasion of Norway and Denmark.

The remainder of the bond market sold off for deep losses under nervous selling.

Near the final hour the principal obligations of Denmark and Norway showed losses ranging from 22 to 38 points, and there was little support at the low levels. Belgian, French and British dominion loans were down from 2 to 16 points.

Losses in the domestic corporate sector ranged from fractions to around 3 points over a broad front. U. S. Governments, equally sensitive to the foreign news, recorded declines ranging to 1⅛ points.

Sir John to Talk On Sterling Drop

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon said today that he was preparing an official statement on the decline of the pound sterling.

"I think it would be wrong to intervene in support of sterling in a free market," he told a questioner in the House of Commons.

The Chancellor added that "the recent fall in the official rate for sterling is in no way a sign of financial weakness or difficulties on the part of this country" since the decline was limited to "the very small proportion of sterling" held by foreigners.

He said that "our policy is to maintain the purchasing power of sterling for national needs" by causing the bulk of transactions to be conducted in London through British control at "official rates."

Grain Prices Soar In Active Market

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—Dominated by European war news, domestic wheat markets skyrocketed nearly 6 cents a bushel early today, but in later trade surrendered part of the gains.

However, fast moving developments abroad served to maintain strong support in the market and in closing minutes prices continued to show gains of better than 4 cents.

The opening bulge on the board of trade lifted July and September deliveries, new crop months, to $1.08¼, up 5¼ and 5⅜ cents.

Minneapolis showed the sharpest early upturn, prices there gaining as much as 5¾ cents. Kansas City was up better than 4 cents early.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market made a brave showing today in the face of the new Scandinavian war crisis. While prices were marked down sharply at the outset, selling pressure was negligible. Buyers were soon attracted by the lower quotations and a fair rally got under way. Closing prices were steady at slightly below the previous close. Chief exceptions to the recovery were Scandinavian stocks, which remained nominally at the lows of the day.

Paris—Prices slumped in the bourse today while traders waited the next move on the latest war front. Domestic stocks lost from 5 to 10 per cent and foreign stocks 3 to 8 per cent. Rentes dropped 90 to 195 centimes.

Amsterdam—General offerings depressed bourse prices today. Sales came through in orderly fashion, in view of spreading hostilities, and a stab at recovery met with mild success.

Liverpool—Cotton futures shot up the permissible limit of 25 points today on a wave of general speculative buying released by the sudden expansion of hostilities. Bombay was an exceptionally heavy buyer.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69¼	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
51⅝	45	Acme Steel (3)	6	52½	51½	51½	— ⅛
9	7⅛	Adams Express	10	8¼	8	8	— ¼
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	6	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	19	51⅞	50½	51½	−1
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	16	6½	6⅜	6½	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	23	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	−1⅜
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	21	13¾	12¼	12⅞	— ½
1⅛	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
24⅜	18¼	Alleg-L Sti (¾e)	32	24⅜	23	23¾	— ⅜
12⅜	9⅛	Allen Industries	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
181½	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	16	182	179	180	−1½
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 8
15	13½	Allied Mills	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	19	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ½
69½	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	4	69⅞	69	69	−1
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	27	37¾	36¾	37¼	— ¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	1	15	15	15	Apr 8
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	8	2⅛	2	2	
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Apr 3
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	4	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	— ½
125⅜	97⅜	Am Airlines	49	68¼	65	66½	−1¼
88⅜	51¼	Am Bank Note	14	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	— ¼
88⅜	51¼	Am Bosch	15	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
45¾	30¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
116½	112	Am Can (4)	7	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	3	173	172½	172½	−1
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	32	29⅞	26¼	28	— ¾
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	5	47	45⅞	45⅞	−1⅛
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	12	20	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	7	136⅞	136	136⅞	+ ⅜
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	9	9	8⅝	9	— ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	25	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	Apr 5
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	13	14	13½	13½	+ ¼
3¼	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
6½	5	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	22	23	21¾	21¾	−1¼
28¼	21¼	Am & F$7p (.35k)	24	26⅜	24¾	25¾	— ⅜
7¼	4¾	Am & F $ 2 pf	5	5½	5½	5½	— ¾
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	83	35¾	33½	35¼	+1¼
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	44	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	— ½
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	2	35⅜	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	4	64½	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅜
37⅜	29⅜	Am Ice	19	33½	31½	31½	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
43	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	43	43	43	Apr 8
53½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Apr 6
223¾	181⅜	Am Locomotive	26	22¼	21	21¼	— ½
61½	51⅝	Am Locomot pf	5	61¼	60	61¼	
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	7	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	19	24¼	23	23¾	+ ½
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	30	4	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	8	57¼	54½	56	−2
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	15	49	47	47	−2½
10⅜	8⅝	Am Rad & St S	79	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	91	17	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¾
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	6	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
53¼	46	Am Sm & R(½e)	43	53⅞	52½	53¼	+ ½
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143½	143½	143½	Apr 6
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	66	65¾	66	Apr 8
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	34	31¼	29⅛	29½	−1⅝
14½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	6	14¼	14	14	— ¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	16	22	21	21¼	+ ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87	86½	87	+1½
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 5
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	25	175⅜	174½	174½	— ½
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	89	88¼	88¼	— ¾
91½	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	19	91¾	90¼	91	— ⅛
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149¼	149	149	— ¼
5¾	5	Am Type Fdrs	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	36	11⅛	10¼	10⅝	— ⅞
100	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Apr 6
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	98	9¾	8⅞	9½	+1¼
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	21	46¼	43½	45¼	+1½
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	87	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+1⅛
4½	3⅜	Am Z ppf(2½k)	2	44	44	44	+1
31¼	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	357	32	30⅞	31⅜	+ ¾
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	4	41¼	39½	39½	Apr 8
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.70g)	4	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
15⅛	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	
37⅜	21⅜	A P W Paper	60	4	2½	3¾	+1
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	34½	34½	34½	Apr 5
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109	109	109	Apr 6
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	146	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	13	56½	55¼	56½	+1
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	28	43¾	42⅞	43	— ¾
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	6	11	11	11	Apr 5
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	3	9	8½	8½	— ¾
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Apr 5
85	70	As DG 2pf(93⅝k)	1	75	75	75	Apr 5
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+1⅛
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	56	24½	22⅝	24	— ⅛
57	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	55	55	55	−2
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	9	19	17⅝	18	−1
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16⅞	16¼	16¼	+ ¾
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	4	17¼	16¼	16¼	+1¼
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	53	23⅛	22⅜	22⅞	— ⅛
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	Apr 1
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	38	9⅛	9	9	
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	11	47¾	47½	47⅜	— ⅛
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	4	75	75	75	
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Apr 8
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	5	4¾	4	4	— ¾
8	6	Aviation Corp	198	8	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	58	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅜
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	34	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅜	10½	10½	
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	15	16½	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅞
8⅜	7⅜	Barker Bros	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	19	12⅜	11¾	11¾	— ¼
34¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	9	33¾	33¼	33⅜	— ½
31½	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	14	31¾	31	31	+ ⅛
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	— ½
9⅝	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
35⅞	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	144	36⅜	34	34¾	— ⅜
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	3	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
36¾	35	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr 5
39¾	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	37⅜	37	37	—.¾
85⅜	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	166	83⅞	80¾	81¾	+ ½
122	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123¾	123	123⅜	+1¼
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	5	29¼	27⅝	28	Apr 8
22½	19⅜	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	29	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	22¼	21½	21¾	— ¼
27¾	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	149	28	26⅜	26⅞	+ ¼
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	8	28	27	27	— ¾
27¾	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	13	27½	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅝
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	32	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	40	24⅝	23½	23⅞	
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr 5
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	3	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	6	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	30	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	23	23⅜	22½	23	— ½
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	2	38¼	38	38	Apr 5
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	5	51½	53½	52½	
3½	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	48	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ½
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	83	23⅝	22⅝	22¾	— ⅝
100	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
63½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	14	61⅜	60¾	61⅜	—1¾
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	9	22¾	21¾	21⅞	—1⅝
36	35	Brown Sh(1½e)	1	36	36	36	Apr 4
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	15	28¾	27½	27½	—1¼
19⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	9	10	9¾	9⅞	
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	16	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	21	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
27⅜	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	12	27½	26	26⅞	— ⅝
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	31¼	31	31	— ¼
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	32	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅝
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	9	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	36	4⅞	4	4½	+ ⅛
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
41¾	31⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	19	37⅜	35⅝	37⅛	+ ⅜
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	11	12¾	12⅛	12¼	— ¾
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
		C					
26⅞	23	Calif Packing	18	23	21½	21½	−1½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	
17	11⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	76	17⅜	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	64	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	13¼	Camp Wy	29	18⅞	17⅞	18	— ¾
23½	16½	Can Dry	58	23⅛	21⅞	22	−1
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	31	5⅞	5½	5½	— ½
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	3	39	39	39	
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
27	23	Carpent (½e)	13	28¼	27½	28	+1
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	8	3	3	3	— ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	3	72½	69½	69½	−2⅜
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	15	52¼	51½	52¼	+ ¼
33⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	64	32⅞	31⅝	32	−1
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	25	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	21	23¾	23	23½	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	33	5½	5½	5½	
9	6¾	Cent Violetta S	14	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 6
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(2e)	15	40¼	39	39½	— ¼
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	12	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
20¾	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	*8	21	21	21	+ ½
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	31	27¾	25	27½	+3⅜
29½	15	Checker Cab	3	27	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	33	41⅛	39⅞	39⅞	−1⅛
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	4	96½	96½	96½	
47⅜	4¼	Ches Corp	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	7	⅜	¼	¼	Apr 8
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 4
2½	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 8
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	1	10½	10½	10½	— ½
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	13	12½	12½	+ ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
50	46	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	Apr 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 8
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	4	½	½	½	Apr 8
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 8
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 4
13½	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	135	90½	86¾	88⅛	−2¾
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
39¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	6	39¼	38½	38½	— ¼
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	3	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	27	40½	39¼	39¼	— ¾
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	24	45	43	44	−1
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	2	127½	127½	127½	— ¾
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	— ¼
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	16	19	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅞
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	6	34¾	32½	33½	−1⅛
20¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	24	21	20	20¾	+ ⅛
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	6	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¾
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	135	7½	6¾	7	— ½
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	92¼	91¾	92⅛	−1⅜
83⅛	63¼	Colum Pict	9	75⅜	71¼	71¼	— ⅜
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅞
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	20	47⅞	46½	47	+ ½
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Apr 8
56	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	55	54	54½	−1½
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 3
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	120	16½	15¼	15⅝	— ½
1½	1	Com'th Ed South	97	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ¼
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	69¼	66½	67	−2¼
33	30⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	61	33	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅝
23⅜	22¼	Congoleum(¼e)	7	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¾
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
3½	2¼	Cons Aircraft	64	31	28¼	30	+ ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	6	15¼	14½	14½	−1
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	136	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	97	32¾	31½	31½	−1¼
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108	108	108	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	5	10	9½	9½	— ¾
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	128	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	+ ½
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
171½	145⅜	Container (¼e)	143	173¼	165⅜	171½	+1
153⅜	121¼	Cont Bak (A)	22	143⅜	138⅜	138⅜	— ⅞
104	102	Cont Bak (B)	11	13⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
97½	92½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	93½	93	93	Apr 8
49	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	28	49¼	48¼	48½	+ ¼
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ¼
91¼	65⅜	Cont Diam Fib	28	9¼	8½	8⅝	— ½
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅛
43¼	31⅛	Cont Motors	102	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (¼e)	34	23⅞	23¼	23½	— ¼
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	25	32⅞	31½	32	— ¾
22⅞	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	92	22⅞	22⅛	22¾	
64	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	12	64	63¼	63⅝	— ⅛
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	28	61⅞	61¼	61½	
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	175	175	175	−1½
7½	4⅝	Coty Inc	125	7½	7¼	7⅜	
1⅝	⅞	Coty Internat	19	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
24¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

United Biscuit Co. $7,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK, (AP) — Public offering of $7,000,000 United Biscuit Co. of America 3½ per cent fifteen year debentures at a price of 102 is being made by a syndicate headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Proceeds from the sale will be used for redemption of an outstanding debenture issue, repayment of bank loans and for working capital "which may in the future be used, with other funds, for constructing and equipping a new plant."

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.07	1.09	1.06⅛	1.07⅜	1.04¼
July	1.06	1.08¼	1.05½	1.07¼	1.03
Sept.	1.06½	1.08¼	1.05½	1.07¼	1.02⅞
	Corn				
May	.57⅜	.58	.57⅜	.58	.57⅛
July	.59	.59⅜	.58¾	.59⅜	.58¼
Sept.	.60¼	.60½	.60	.60⅜	.59¼
	Oats				
May	.41½	.41⅞	.41¼	.41¾	.41
July	.37	.37½	.36¾	.37½	.36½
Sept.	.33⅜	.34⅛	.33⅜	.34⅛	.33
	Soy Beans				
May	1.10½	1.10½	1.08¾	1.09⅝	1.07½
July	1.07	1.07	1.05¾	1.06¾	1.04½
Oct.	.94¼	.94¾	.94	.94¾	.92
	Lard				
May	.600	6.02	5.87	6.02	5.77
July	6.20	6.22	6.07	6.20	5.97
Sept.	6.40	6.42	6.27	6.42	6.20
Oct.	6.50	6.52	6.37	6.50	6.27

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. May	No. 3				
	1.86	1.87	1.86	1.87	1.84
Wld May	No. 4				
	1.50	1.50½	1.47	1.47	1.45½
Wld July	No. 4				
	1.52	1.52	1.47½	1.47½	1.46½

Raw Silk

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)Raw silk futures No. 1 closed 12½-17 higher. Sales 2,800 bales.

	High	Low	Last
June	2.60	2.52	2.59½-60
July	2.58	2.48½	2.56b
Aug.	2.53	2.44	2.53

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	14.10	14.31	14.05	14.12	13.85
September	14.45	14.60	14.30	14.42	14.10
December	14.68	14.76	14.68	14.70	14.38

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.60	18.86	18.59	18.83	18.42
July	18.05	18.32	18.05	18.32	17.82

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	10.38	10.40	10.35	10.37	10.15b
September	10.20	10.35	10.29	10.35	10.15

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	5.51	5.62	5.51	5.60	5.52
Sept.	5.68	5.76	5.68	5.72	5.62

Quotations for cotton, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Boston Stocks

April 9

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneum 1 pf	16	16	16	15
8.75	Bos & Alb	85	85	85	86
8.00	Bos Edison	142½	141¼	141¼	143¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	48¼	48	48	48
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
..	B&M pr pf	¾	8¼	8⅜	9
..	B&M st D pf	3	3	3	3½
..	Hath Bak pf	41	41	41	41
..	Isle Royale	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
..	Maine Cent	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¼
..	Mass Util Asso	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜
..	Mergentahler	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅜
..	Narr Rac A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	132⅜	132	132	131½
..	North Butte	55c	51c	55c	52c
..	Old Colony	50c	50c	50c	60c
..	O Colny cf dp	12c	12c	12c	12c
..	Quincy Min	1½	1½	1½	1¼
..	Reece Fold M	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.80a	Torrington	32½	32½	32½	32¼
.25a	Un Twist Drill	28c	28c	28c	27¾
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	75	74	74¼	74¼
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	42¾	42¼	42¼	42⅞
..	Unit M & T	80c	49c	49c	46c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

J. C. Penney Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—J. C. Penney Co., reported March sales of $21,468,666, an increase of 14.6 per cent from $18,732,810 in March a year ago. Sales of $55,791,055 in the first quarter of the year represented a gain of 11.8 per cent from $49,873,314 in the similar 1939 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
6	3⅜s 43-41 Mch	103.18	103.14	103.14
3	3⅜s 47-43	109.16	109.16	109.16
44	3¼s 45-43	109.25	109.25	109.25
46	3¼s 46-44	110.15	110.15	110.15
254	4s 54-44	115	114.25	114.25
15	2¾s 47-45	109.16	109.14	109.14
4	2½s 45	109.9	109.9	109.9
4	3½s 49-46	112.4	112.4	112.4
32	2s- 47	105.10	105.10	105.10
2	2½s 48	108.18	108.18	108.18
5	2s 50-48	112.24	112.24	112.24
5	2½s 53-49	106.7	106.7	106.7
14	2½s 52-50	106.10	106.8	106.10
4	2¾s 54-51	108.9	108.8	108.8
13	3s 55-51	104.6	103.30	103.30
172	2¾s 60-55	109	108.16	108.16
1	2¾s 60-55 reg	108.15	108.15	108.15
6	2¾s 59-56	107.4	107.4	107.4
60	2¾s 63-58	107.8	107	107
142	2¾s 65-60	107.16	106.29	106.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

6	3s 47-42	105	105	105
4	3s 49-44	108.4	108.4	108.4

Home Owners Loan

4	1½s 47-45	102.2	102.2	102.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
6	Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	108⅝	108½	108½
37	Alleghany cv 5s 44	82½	81⅜	81⅝
30	Alleghany cv 5s 49	74	73½	73½
2	Alleghany 4s 59 st	43½	43	43
33	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	109¼	109⅛	109¼
25	Am & For P 5s 2030	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝
10	AmIGChem 5½s 49	104⅛	104	104
40	Am T&T 5½s 43	107	21-32	107⅜
23	Am T&T 3¼s 61	109¾	108⅝	108⅝
6	Am WW&E 6s 75	108¾	108½	108½
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Ann Arbor 4s '95	45	44¾	45
9	Ark&MRy B&T 5s '64	97½	97¼	97¼
9	Arm Del 4s '57	103⅛	103	103⅛
13	Arm Del 4s '55	103	102⅜	102⅜
18	AT&SF 4s '95	105½	104½	104½
28	AT&SF 4½s '48	104¼	103¾	103¾
8	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	108½	108½	108½
2	Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	93½	93	93½
2	Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	97	96⅞	97
8	A C Line 1st 4s '52	71	71	71
8	A C Line 5s '52	74	73	74
10	A C Line cl 4s '52	68¾	68¾	68¾
8	A C Line 5s '45	74	73	74
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40¾	40¾	40¾
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	34	34	34
1	AubAutocv4½s '39	59	59	59
14	B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69	68½	68½
36	B&O '95 st	28	27	27
5	B&O 2000 st D	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜
28	B&O 1996 st E	28	27½	27½
34	B&O cv '60 st	15½	14½	14⅝
8	B&O 1st 4s '48	69	68⅜	68⅜
2	B&O 1st 4s'48 reg	67	67	67
1	B&O Ple&WV 4s '51st	59	59	59
48	B&O '75 st	47¼	47⅛	47¼
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	59½	59½	59½
1	Bang&Ar cv 5s '51 st	60	60	60
6	Bang&Aroo 5s '43	94	93½	93½
51	Bell TPa 5s '48	115¾	115¾	115⅝
12	Bell TPa 5s '60C	134	133⅜	134
23	BethStl 3½s '52	112	110¾	110¾
16	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104	103¾	103¾
40	Bost&Me 5s '67	49¾	48½	48½
2	Bost&Me 6s '67 st	47½	47½	47½
2	Bost&Me 5s '55	49⅜	49	49
4	Bost&Me 5s '55 sct	48½	48¼	48½
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	102½	102½	102½
81	Bkly ManTr 4½s '66ct	90⅛	90	90
4	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	103	103	103
10	Bkly Un El 1st5s '50ct	90	90	90
10	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113½	113	113½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97¾	96½	97¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
16	Buf R&P '57 st	40	39½	39½
13	Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
12	Bush Term 5s '55	46	45	45
4	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104½	104	104
7	Can No 5s '69 July	102¾	101	101
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	99½	97½	97½
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99½	99½	99½
8	Can Pac 5s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Can Pac 5s '54	83¾	83	83
3	Can Pac 4½s'46	88	88	88
21	Can Pac 4s perp	69½	67¼	67¼
3	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	89	88¼	88¼
10	Cen New Eng 4s '61	51⅝	51	51¼
10	Cen Pac 5s '60	48½	47¾	47¾
3	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69¾	69¼	69¼
17	Cen RRNJ 5s '87	19	18½	18½
2	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	16½	16½	16½
1	Certain-td5½s '48	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
8	C & O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
1	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4	C & O rfg 3½s '63F	105¼	105	105
11	Chi & Alton 3s '4-	15¼	14½	14½
16	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89¾	88½	88½
5	CB&Q 4½s '77	83	81	81
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	92	92	92
4	CB&Q 4s III '49	100¼	100	100
20	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17½	17	17
80	Chic Gt West 4s '59	30⅜	29½	29⅝
5	Chil & G 6s '47	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1	Chi I G L 5s '66	9¼	9¼	9¼
96	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	7⅛	½	7
33	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2½	2	2
28	CM&StP 4½s '89	28	28	28
27	CM&SP 3½s '89 B	27	27	27
6	Chi&NW 6½s '36	20¼	20	20
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11¼	10½	10½
5	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19	19	19
12	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10½	10½	10½
3	Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	10½	10½	10½
11	Chi & NW 4s '87	18	17½	17½
18	Chi & NW 3½s '87	18	17¼	17¼
31	CRI & P 4½s '22A	8	7¾	7¾
11	CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	7¼	7	7
6	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7	7	7
2	CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	62	62	62
3	C T H & SE inc 5s '80	53	53	53
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
15	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109¼	108¾	108¾
4	Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	94	94	94
4	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93	93	93
2	Childs Co 5s '43	59	58⅞	59
1	Cin Gas & El 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
5	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛
12	CCC&StL 4½s '77	52	51½	51½
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
5	CCC&StL 5s '93 B	77¼	77¼	77¼
5	CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	65⅝	65	65
11	Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	74½	74¼	74½
11	Clev Un Term 5½s '72	88	87¾	87⅞
13	Clev Un Term 5s '73	78	77¼	77¼
5	Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	70¾	70½	70¾
1	Col F&I 5s '4 3	104½	104¼	104¼
1	Col & So 4½s 5 '80	28¾	28½	28½
4	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	28¾	28½	28½
4	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¾	104½	104½
22	Colmbia G 5s'1961	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1	Col Ry Pow&Lt 4s '65	108	108	108
47	Comwth Ed 3½s'58	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
3	Con Edis 3¼s '46	107	107	107
14	Con Edis 3½s '48	108	107⅞	107⅞

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Con Oil ev 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
3	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	59⅛	58	58
4	Consum Pow 3½s '70	110⅛	110	110
3	Consm Pw 1st 3¼s '69	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
2	Container Cor 6s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Crown Cork 4½s " 48	104½	104½	104½
11	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
12	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59⅝	58½	58½
1	Del P & L 4½s '69	108½	108½	108½
1	Del P&L 4½s '69	104½	104½	104½
16	D&RG 4½s '36	11	11	11
5	D&RG 4s '36	10½	10¼	10¼
1	D&RG West 5s '55	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
71	D&R G West 5s '78	7¾	6⅞	7⅛
40	Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅛	15¾	16
20	Erie 1st 4s '96	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
7	Erie gen lien 4s '96	26½	26	26
22	Erie cv 4s '53 A	24	23½	23½
5	Erie cv 4s '53 B	24	23½	23½
2	Erie Jer 6s '55	56	56	56
8	Firestone T&R 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105½
20	Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6½	6½
2	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	50	50	50
8	Francis Sug 6s '56	52	52	52
3	Gen Cable 5½s '47	104½	104½	104½
5	Gen MotAccept3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104½
18	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	71	70½	70½
23	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104⅞	104¾	104¾
9	Gt Nor Ry 6½s '52	99⅞	99	99
1	Gt Nor 5s '92	94¾	94¾	94¾
8	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86	85	85
8	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87	85	85
10	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107½	107½	107½
88	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103½	102½	102½
19	Gt Nor 4s'46H	94	93¼	93¼
9	Gulf M&N 5s '50	82	81½	81½
20	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	101¼	101	101
36	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¼	109½	109½
2	Hocky V 4½s '99	121	121	121
3	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	72½	72	72
1	HoustOilTE4½s '54	100	100	100
24	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	47⅝	47½	47½
4	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
5	Ill Cen 4s '52	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛
5	Ill Cen 4s '53	45	45	45
11	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48⅞	48¾	48¾
15	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44¾	44	44
63	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21⅜	20½	20½
20	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3	2⅞	2⅞
15	Mob&O Montg 5s 47	24½	24	24
41	Mob&Oh 5s38	41	40⅝	40⅝
33	Mob&O 5s 38 ct	40⅝	40	40
17	Mob&O 4½s '77	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
5	Mob&O 4½s '77 ct	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
46	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101	101⅛	101⅛
9	Mor &Essex 5s 55	37¾	37¼	37¼
33	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛
6	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	42	42
11	NashChaSStL 4½s78	70¾	69½	69½
8	Nassau El 4s 51	99¾	99¾	99¾
80	Nassau El 4s 51 ct	54	53½	53⅝
63	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
2	Nat Distill 3½s 40	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
19	Natl Steel 3s 65	102⅞	102⅝	102½
49	Natl Supply 3¾s 54	103⅞	103½	103¾
3	N Eng RR 4s 45	42	42	42
24	New Eng Tc&T5s52	127½	127	127
5	NEngT&T 4½s61B	127	127	127
1	NJ Pow&Lt 4½s60	106⅝	106¾	106¾
3	N Orl Term 4s53	68	67½	67½
6	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	39	39	39
2	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56	37½	37½	37½
2	NO Tex&M 4½s56	34¾	33	33
2	NO Tex&Mex EcP2½s65	103½	103½	103½
16	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60	59	59
70	NYC 4½s 2013 A	54¾	53	53⅜
14	NYC cn 4s '98	62½	61¾	61¾
12	NYC 3¾s '48	70½	70	70
2	NYC & HR 4s '42	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
10	NYC&HR 3½s '97	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	60¾	60¾	60¾
2	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	58⅛	58	58
7	NYCm&StL 6s '41	85½	85	85¼
5	NYCm&StL 5½s "74A	68	67¼	67¼
34	NY Ch&StL 4½s2 '78	58½	57	57
5	NYCh&StL 4s '46	8¼	8¾	8¾
5	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3	NY Dock cv 5s '47	52½	52½	52½
4	NY Dock Co 4s '51	53⅝	53	53
35	NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	109	109
5	NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
9	NY GEl H&P 4s '49	117½	117½	117½
26	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	23¾	23¾	23½
4	NYNH&H cll 6s '40	24½	24½	24½
19	NYNH&H 4½s '67	23	22½	22⅝
5	NYNH&H 4s '55	19½	19½	19½
2	NYNH&H 4s '57	5½	5½	5½
2	NYNH&H 3½s '54	18¾	18¾	18⅝
15	NY O&W rfg 4s '92	7¼	6⅞	6⅞
16	NYSteam3½s'63	106¾	106⅛	106⅛
5	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	28½	28¼	28¼
5	NY Tel 3¼s2'67	111	110¾	110¾
8	Niagara FallsP3½s66	112	112	112
5	NL&O Pow 5s '55A	107⅝	107½	107½
2	Norf Sou 5s '61ct	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2	Norf Sou 5s 61A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
15	Norf & W 4s '96	125	125	125
14	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106¼	105⅝	105⅝
20	Nor Am Co 3½s49	107½	106¾	106¾
43	Nor Pac 6s 2047	58⅜	56⅜	56⅜
3	Nor Pac 6s 2047 C	50½	50½	50½
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50¼	50¼	50¼
11	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	44¾	44¾
16	Nor Pac 4s'97	67¼	66¾	66¾
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42	42
2	Ohio ESd 4s'67	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Ohio Ed 4s'65	107½	107½	107½
1	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
9	Ontario Tran 5s'45	104¾	104¾	104¾
15	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107	107	107
5	Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	76	75½	75½
5	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111	111	111
1	Panhandle PEP 4s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Parmelee T 6s'44	45	45	45
2	Pen Co 4s'63	103⅞	103¾	103¾
14	Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	100	100	100
4	Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	108	107½	107½
9	Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108⅞	108¾	108¾
42	Pen RR 4½s'65	103⅝	102¼	102¼
11	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89½	88⅜	88⅜
11	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98⅜	98	98
4	Pen RR 4¼s& 84 E	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4	Pen RR 4s 48	114¼	114¼	114¼
12	Pen RR 3¾s 70	91¼	91	91
33	Pen RR 3½s 52	85⅝	85¼	86¼
2	Peo GL&C Chi 6s 43	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
18	Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	117¼	117¼	117¼
8	Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	67½	67½	67½
14	Pere Marq 5s 56	70½	69	69
4	Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
4	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	Ph Read C&I cv 5s 49	71¾	71½	71½
8	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13⅛	13⅜	13½
25	Phillips Pet 3s '48	111	110½	110½
10	PCC & SL 5s '75E	106¾	106½	106½
26	PCC & StL 4½s '77	99¼	99	99
1	PCC & StL 4½s48A	111½	111½	111½
2	PCC & SL 4s '40	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2	Pitts & WVa 4½s58A	46	46	46
1	Pitt & WVa4½s59B	45	45	45
28	Pitt&KnMa 4½s '60C	46	45½	45½
17	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74¾	74⅜	74⅜
20	Por Rik 50s4½s'61	82¼	81⅞	82
12	PostalTel&C 5s '53	24¾	24	24
3	Pressed Stl C 5s'51	83½	83¼	83½
4	PubSvcNoIll 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Readg 4½s '97A	69¾	69½	69½
3	Readg 4½s '97B	70	70	70
1	Rem Rand 4¼s56ww	101½	101½	101½
11	Rem Rand 4½s '56xw	100¾	100	100
8	Republic Steel 4½s61	98⅛	97¼	97¼
7	Republic Steel 4½s '56	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
1	Revere Cop&Bs4½s56	102¼	102¼	102¼
4	Rio Gr West 1st4s39	34¼	34	34
19	Rio Gr W 4s 49	12¾	12	12
2	Roch G&E 3¼s '69	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5	Saguenay Pow 4½s66	94¾	94¾	94¾
3	StLIM&SeRy&G33	64½	64½	64½
5	StLPeoRR&NW5s	25	25	25
2	StLRM&Pac 5s '55st	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛
17	St LSF 5s '50B	16	16	16
21	St LSF 4½s '78	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
11	StLSF4½s78ctst	13¾	13¾	13¾
52	St LSF 4s'50A	14⅜	13½	13½
13	St L SWIst4s '89	67	66	66
6	St LSW 2nd4s '89	37¼	37	37
1	St P&KC Sh 4½s41	7	7	7
7	SAA& Pas 4s '43	65½	64½	64½
10	San Ant Pub Svc5s '63	108	108	108
1	Schulco 6½s'46 B st	45	45	45
2	Scioto V&N E 4s '89	121½	121½	121½
13	Seab A&L cn 6s '45	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
6	Sea A L 4s '50 st	14	13½	13½
12	Sea A L 4s '50 unst	13¾	13	13⅜
11	Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	2⅜	2¼	2¼
36	Shell Un 2½s '54	97	96⅝	96⅝
10	Socony Vac 3s '64	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
10	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
21	So Bell T&T 3s '79	104½	104¼	104¼
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	105½	105½	105½
23	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	106½	106	106
16	Sou Pac 4½s '51	108½	107⅝	106½
7	Sou Pac 4½s'68	48¼	48	48
22	Sou Pac 4½s'81	46¾	45¾	46
64	So Pac 4½s'69	46⅞	46	46
13	So Pac rfg 4s '55	61	60¾	60¾
2	So Pac cit 4s '49	45½	44¼	44¼
15	So Pac 3¾s '46	45	44⅛	44⅛
13	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49¾	49⅛	49⅛
4	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	75

Chile Government Changes Methods but Not Its Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Is the Popular Front Government of President Aguirre moving Right?

The question has been topical since a recent reshuffling of the Cabinet, with an apparent strengthening of moderate Radical representation. The answer probably nearest correct is that President Aguirre is not so much moving to the Right as insisting on order within his own leftist ranks and on program limitations imposed by war conditions abroad in their effect on Chilean economy.

Disciplinary action has been necessary against Radical and Socialist officials whose excess of enthusiasm or lack of experience has led to charges of mistakes in administration. Some of these mistakes have been exaggerated by the oppositionist Press; others have been serious.

The Socialist manager of the Workers' Insurance Bank resigned. This is one of the most powerful institutions in the country. It handles scores of millions of pesos and has far-reaching mechanisms throughout the country. Allegedly the temptation was too great to use this mechanism — not the money, as there is no accusation of dishonesty—for the Socialist cause.

Minister Resigns

The Agricultural Minister, a Radical, was forced to resign when opinion rose against the purchase of a race track as an investment by the Farming Export Board. The Foreign Minister, another Radical, resigned after an investigation of irregularities in the Immigration Department. Officials were charged with taking bribes to increase the quotas of Jewish refugees.

Added to these incidents were the difficulties caused by too rigorous a control of prices and supplies, a wave of strikes, rising living costs, and reduced trade due to earthquake and war. Many of these difficulties would have arisen in any case, because Chileans today are finally feeling the full effects of the inflationary movement begun eight years ago. Today's rulers, naturally, get the blame.

Where the worker has been at fault, according to the Government, is that his production effort has not corresponded to the demands of the hour. Recently, as in the case of coal miners and factory operatives, there has been an official tendency to reprimand him. "Produce, produce—that is the order which the country is called upon to listen to," declared the new Premier and Minister of the Interior, Humberto Alvarez Suarez.

Law and Order

Much more is heard, also, of the maintenance of order and legality. Increasing confidence in Rightist circles and rising prices on the stock exchange may be explained by the greater emphasis on this aspect of Popular Front rule. The oil sales monopoly project appears to have been dropped, temporarily at least, and there has been a slackening in attacks on foreign capital. Spending plans without legitimate economic bases have been sidetracked.

According to reiterated declarations by President Aguirre as well as Radical and Socialist leaders, there is no possibility of dissolving the Popular Front. Conservative and Liberal opponents are kept at a distance. But at the same time they are assuaged by the aforementioned slogans of more production and maintenance of order; also by the efficient operation of constitutional guarantees. The Popular Front has not undermined the democratic regime in any way. In several respects President Aguirre has fortified it.

The President at this time appears bent on profiting from lessons learned during the first year of his administration. There may be changes in policies and methods, but there will be no reduction of effort to secure a "new deal" for the "underdog" who accepted the Popular Front as the only possible combination to produce a workable governing change.

If there is more emphasis on order, a renewed call for production and a brake on taxation, Popular Fronters say it is because of the President's conviction that the "underdog" will benefit most thereby. He sincerely believes that the Chilean worker is politically reasonable and economically competent, provided he has a sound educational background and loyal leadership. Of the President's loyalty to the worker there appears to be no doubt. This loyalty has been reciprocated.

Mexican Communists Chart Increased Farm-Labor Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Mexican revolution was declared at the crossroads during the recent convention of the Mexican Communist Party. A vigorous program to support the revolution and oppose reactionaries who would destroy it was indorsed by the Communists in meetings attended by party members from the United States, Chile, Cuba, Argentina and from sympathizers among the Spanish refugees.

A closer affiliation of Communists with the Confederation of Mexican Labor was recommended by George Dimitroff, Secretary General of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, who sent a message to the convention. Mr. Dimitroff also urged closer co-operation with the peoples of Latin America and the U. S. S. R., as well as the expansion of the Marxist-Leninist doctrines through education.

Resolve to Increase Unit Groups

Members here resolved to increase their cells not only within the Confederation of Mexican Labor but within all farm and labor groups. Ultimate objective of this move is to strengthen the revolutionary and anti-imperialist popular front, according to the Communists. Immediate objective in Mexico is to combat the reactionary swing evident in current political events.

The Communists censured President Cardenas for being too "passive" before the counter-revolutionary threat to his program and government. They named as leaders of the reaction Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan—a presidential candidate, Joaquin Amaro, former President Emilio Portes Gil, and Gen. Maximino Avila Camacho, brother of Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, who is the presidential candidate supported by labor and left wing groups.

They also demanded the dissolution of the opposition parties, including the Almazan group, the Revolutionary Anti-Communist Party led by General Amaro and of Acelon Nacional. The last is the conservative clerical party headed by Manuel Gomez Morin, who has lately been singled out for special attacks by the left wing groups.

The Communists accused the latter groups of plotting armed revolution in order to gain a victory in the coming presidential elections. Tolerance for such leaders should not be permitted, they held, using as an example the case of Republican Spain which failed to stamp out the Right and thereby made possible the Franco rebellion against the liberal Government.

Democracies Attacked

The party line was followed strictly in all statements on international affairs. "The so-called democracies, France and England," were condemned as imperialist powers, which had forced the European war, and the United States was censured for co-operating with them and the Pope in order eventually to persecute Russia." Russia, it was said, would be the next victim of these "imperialist powers." Fascism was attacked but not nazism.

Chief importance of this national and international program adopted by the Mexican Communist Party is that it reveals the effectiveness of the Party's recent reorganization and its close affiliation with International Communism. The reorganization was completed during the convention by the purging of Hernan Laborde and Valentine Campo, former leaders of the Party here.

The confusion existing during the Laborde-Campo leadership is supplanted by an aggressive program. This program is the more necessary, it was held, because the Mexican group is five years behind in its organization and leadership. Great fervor was displayed by the delegates during the one meeting to which the press was admitted, and it was remarked that the majority of the delegates were farm or factory workers, many of pure Indian stock.

Decisive New Leader

Election of Dionisio Encinas as General Secretary of the Party gives it a decisive new leader. He was leader of the general strike in the Laguna cotton region in 1936 which led to the expropriation of the vast Laguna estates and their donation to the peons. He appears to be keen, energetic and relentless in his convictions, and it is expected that under his guidance the Mexican Communist Party will assume a more positive role in national affairs.

Opposition to the Communist program for seeking increased power in farm and labor groups was expressed immediately after the closing of the congress. The National Anti-Communist Labor Party annouced that it would seek to combat the Communist offensive by co-ordinating the forces of all anti-Communist parties and working for the overthrow of the Communists.

Approximately 200 members attended the convention. Delegates from the United States were James Ford and Gil Green; from Chile, Raul Barra Silva; from Cuba, Anabel Escalante and Severo Aguille; from Argentina, Florencio Fossatti, and Antonio Mije, representing Communists among the Spanish refugees. James Ford, an American Negro, has caused much discussion through his attacks here upon the United States Government.

Pendergast Prosecutor Enters U. S. Senate Race

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 9 (AP) —Maurice M. Milligan, who attained national prominence by his drive against the Tom Pendergast political machine, has entered the Democratic United States Senatorial race.

In his formal announcement, the former United States Attorney made no mention by name either of Mr. Pendergast or the latter's Democratic machine lieutenants whom he sent to prison for income tax evasions.

However, he did refer to the "work I had undertaken many months ago" and the recent completion of "the last of these important cases" — apparently the conviction of Matthew S. Murray, former State Works Progress Administration director.

Mr. Milligan indorsed "the record of accomplishments" of President Roosevelt. He resigned the United States Attorneyship last week.

'Mister Good Enough' For Citizen Aspirant

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 9 (AP) —Marquis George de Piedrablanca de Guana de Cuevas, husband of Mrs. Margaret Strong Cuevas, granddaughter of the late John D. Rockefeller, revealed yesterday he had applied for citizenship papers.

The nobleman, a Spanish National and a native of Santiago, Chile, said he had appeared before the Ocean County Naturalization Court at Toms River.

"They told me I would have to renounce my title," he said. "I replied 'mister is good enough for me.'"

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. G-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

COMPANION—Woman experienced in home and office management; good driver; free to go anywhere. Address F. E. M., General Delivery, Terrell, Texas.

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United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

1037 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.—Spacious 7-room apt. in a dignified atmosphere; 2 baths and sun porch; resident supt. Asp. 8326.

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th St.—One room, bath and kitchen; refrigeration, telephone; furnished or unfurnished; quiet home, private house; references required; available April 15.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HAPPY HOURS, Vales Gate, New York—Beautiful playgrounds; season begins June 30th. Information, JANE BLAKE, 144 East 36th St., New York. Telephone CAledonia 5-4466.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2259.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced millinery copyist for high-priced hats; full-time employment, good pay. Communicate: LILA'S, 14 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MILTON, MASS., 16 Spafford Rd.; reasonable; 10 rms., garage; adjoining lot optional; delightful and convenient location; near bus line.

OFFICES TO LET

RELIABLE insurance broker will rent space, service or purchase broker's account. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY and other standard-make grand pianos; radius 500 miles New York. DAVIS, 160 W. 56th Street, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 601 West 112th—Two front rooms, double $9.50, single $7.00 week; separate wash room. HAMILTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

COOK-Housekeeper (colored), experienced, good baker, no laundry; $16.00 weekly; references. Eilis, 11 Mt. Morris Park West, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPEAK WITH DISTINCTION
Enrich voice quality. Simple, direct method; result of long years' teaching and experience in theatre. Understanding, patience. Encouraging results. MME. ENGEL SUMNER (pupil of Sarah Bernhardt)
495 West End Avenue, N. Y. C. Su. 7-9757

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, sables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.
BEST PRICES PAID
Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

European Local Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — On Shropshire Border. Own grounds. Own produce. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor) 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request
O HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BUKNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Pite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH PINECLIFF AVE. HYLTON HOUSE
Comfortable board residence; excellent cooking; near sea, shops. Mrs. Colson. Southbourne 2154

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Modern with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752

BOURNEMOUTH, E.—"Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing
Lift. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326

EASTBOURNE. FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

Filey—WHITE LODGE HOTEL. E. Yorks, R. A. C. Open all year, 4 to 7 gns.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. A. A. (Three-star). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.
"Where rest and peace are found"

Lake District. Bainriggs, Grasmere. Board residence. Charming position on lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson.

LAKE DISTRICT. Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside—Good open situation, hot and cold, bath; near tennis courts and garage; terms on application.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 59 Osborne Road Regent Hotel
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

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Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The ease of a beautiful environment

SOUTHSEA—Sandringham Hotel; ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Tel. Portsmouth 73863

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In a beautiful bay, at the very water's edge. A warm welcome awaits you at
YE OLDE CARY ARMS HOTEL
BABBACOMBE BEACH, TORQUAY
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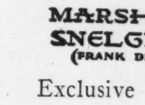

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

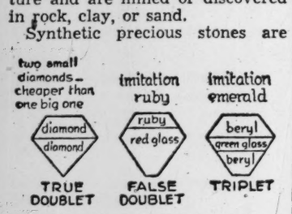
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Synthetic and Artificial Gem Stones?

Genuine gem stones occur in nature and are mined or discovered in rock, clay, or sand.

Synthetic precious stones are



made by man in the laboratory. They have the same physical, chemical, and optical properties, and the same crystal formation as genuine gems. Being much cheaper than genuine gems, synthetic stones are widely used as jewels in watches, for bearing surfaces in scientific apparatus, and in jewelry. The only way synthetic gems can be distinguished from real is by microscopic examination by an expert.

Sapphires and rubies are forms of corundum, an extremely hard aluminum oxide. Synthetic white sapphires are made by fusing powdered pure aluminum in a flame produced by lighting a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen. The process requires several hours and great technical skill.

To obtain colored stones, certain metallic compounds are added to the aluminum. For example, a chromium compound produces the rich red of the ruby; a mixture of oxides of iron and titanium makes the blue of the blue sapphire; oxides of vanadium and cobalt when added make the green of the green sapphire; etc.

Artificial or imitation gems, on the other hand, are made in various ways. The cheaper varieties are merely colored glass or paste jewels. Paste jewels are made of a special glass and have a foil backing, the name "paste" being derived from the fact that something is pasted on the back.

A doublet consists of two sections of genuine stone cemented together to make one large stone.

A type of imitation gem that is better and more expensive than colored glass is the false doublet—a top section of genuine gem stone cemented to a base of glass or cheap stone. A similar imitation is the triplet—two layers of genuine gem stone with a layer of glass between them.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

A Tip for Timothy

A Story for Children

When Timothy Chatter-Elf went skipping about in the meadow, he always wore his green suit and green pointed cap. On each shoulder he wore a single delicate pink honeysuckle petal. He had only to clap them on there after he was dressed, and they stayed. They were always perfectly fresh, too.

"They will stay fresh," the Fairy King had told him, "as long as you remember to do your duty each day as guardian of the meadow flowers. But if ever the honeysuckle petals start to droop or wilt, you will know that some flower is in need, and is waiting for you to report that need to the fairies."

Every morning, Timothy threaded his way through the grasses and looked in every corner of the meadow to see how the flowers were getting on. He liked to sing as he skipped along:

Buttercups, Buttercups,
How are you faring?
What color, Columbine,
Is it you're wearing?
Clover, Pink Clover,
Don't think I am staring.
Daisies, for you
And the others I'm caring.

Timothy was kept very busy, for new flowers were always springing up, and he had to ask them all if they wanted more sun or shade or water. Quite often they did, and then Timothy sent a message by a dragon-fly or a butterfly to the fairy king, who would see that they got what they needed.

One day Timothy was going about his duties in the meadow, when he heard a buzzing not far away:

"Buzz-z, buzz-z,
Who'll play with me?
I'm just a rollicking,
Fun-loving bee!"

Timothy ran to look for the bee and found him sitting on a clover leaf, looking quite lonesome.

"Oh, I'll play with you for a while," Timothy said cheerily. "What games do you know?"

"How about hide-and-seek?" suggested the bee. Timothy agreed, and they had a merry time. They played for a long while, and before Timothy realized it, they had left the meadow and were hiding among the bushes by the hemlock tree, beside the brook.

Timothy leaned over and looked at his reflection in the water. Why, what had happened to the honeysuckle petals on his shoulders? They were drooping and faded looking.

Suddenly Timothy knew what was the matter. Leaving the bee staring after him, he ran for the meadow as fast as he could go. He asked every flower he met if she needed anything, and before long he came to a small yellow buttercup, who said,

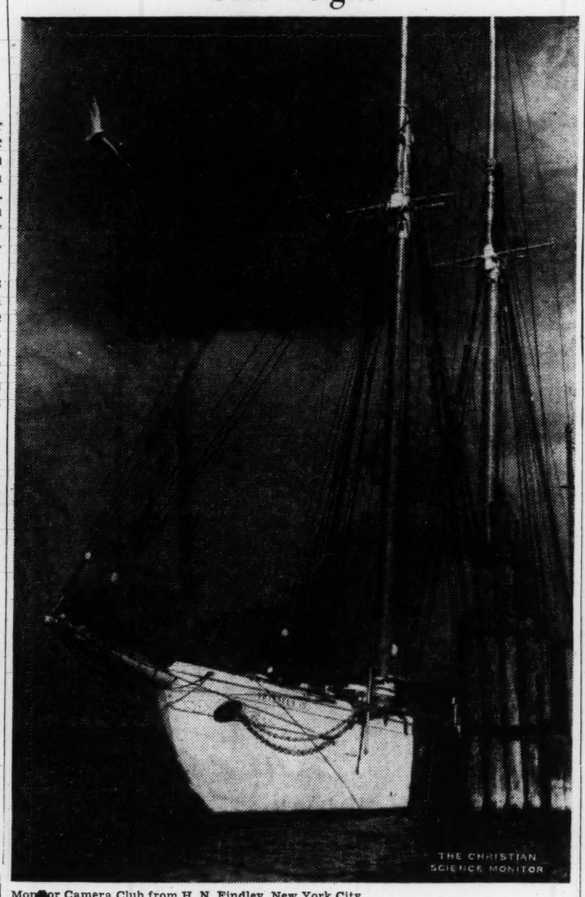
"Oh, if I could just have a little water! I'm so close to this big berry bush, and there doesn't seem to be enough wetness down below for both of us."

Timothy hailed a passing butterfly, and sent a quick message to the fairy king. In almost no time a great crowd of fairies appeared with fresh dew water and the buttercup was happy again.

"After this," said Timothy to himself on his way home, "I'll do my duties first before I play games with anyone!"

And the pink honeysuckle petals on his shoulders perked up until they were fresher looking than ever.

Solo Flight



Monitor Camera Club from H. N. Findley, New York City

A sea gull wings its way around a stately yacht

Geographical Oddities

Natural Ice in Mexico

Mexico City is one of the few large cities of North America that still uses natural ice. But have a look at Mexico City's ice factory, largely a gift from Mexican geography, and it is easy to understand why artificial ice competes with greatest difficulty.

At Mexico City's back door stands Mount Popocatepetl, an active volcano, with a crater rim 17,881 feet above sea level. Popocatepetl, despite its location in a tropical latitude, is perpetually snowclad. With the aid of this geographical endowment, the Mexicans had only to set up an inexpensive ice plant near the lower edge of the average snow line at an altitude of about 15,000 feet.

Here, natural, volcanic heat produces a never-failing supply of pure melted snow water, which is piped with gravity flow into the ice plant. In the daytime, temperatures at the level of the ice plant are usually well above the freezing point. Each day the ice containers are filled with water. Soon after sundown the temperature drops very suddenly. By sunrise each ice container holds a 12-kilo chunk of ice (about 25 pounds).

The metal containers are exposed to the sun for a few minutes to loosen the ice. The ice cakes are then dumped into a metal chute and go clattering down to a central ice-distributing depot.

Daily Quotation

THAT best portion of a good man's life—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.
—WORDSWORTH.

Daily Anecdote

Louder Than Words

James T. Fields once told a story about Wordsworth and a youthful admirer that proves yet again that actions speak louder than words.

A young American on his way to a German university stopped over in England for one reason "because he wanted to see Wordsworth, for whom he had an unbounded homage." The servant at Wordsworth's cottage, Rydal Mount, told the young man, when he called, that her master was getting in his hay in a neighboring meadow.

The young man promptly repaired to the meadow, found the poet, and "with reverent ardor proceeded to make the speech he had prepared, telling him that he had come all the way to England purposely to throw himself, metaphorically speaking, at the poet's feet."

Wordsworth, who was in his shirt sleeves, leaned on his rake, and listened quietly to the address of admiration. Then he said, "My young friend, I am glad to see you. Actions speak louder than words. A shower is arising, and if you really feel all you express about my poetry, and regard me, personally, with so much consideration, you will at once take off your coat, and help me get in this hay."

The young man was in French boots, and lavender trousers, but he removed his coat, and went to work with a will. When the hay was all in, Wordsworth invited him to dinner. After dinner there was a long talk. A dinner with Wordsworth, at Rydal Mount! Was ever boyish enthusiasm more richly rewarded?

Where Would You Find—

1. The capital of Michigan?
2. Crimea?
3. Crosley Field?
4. Nicaragua?
5. The University of Colorado?
6. The Riksdag?
7. A sombrero?
8. The two nations which have joint control over Canton and Enderbury Islands?
9. The Apennines?
10. Labrador?

(Answers appear on this page)

Cairo

Monitor Camera Club from Ethel Adamson, San Francisco

Fezzes seem to prevail in this street scene.

Party Fun

Avoiding the Water

A good time will have been had by all should a party start off with this game.

A volunteer is called whose dignity is not easily ruffled. A pan of water is placed in the center of the floor, and the volunteer is blindfolded and told that he must sidestep the pan of water. After he is turned round once or twice, he is left to do his own sidestepping.

Unknown to the volunteer, the pan of water is removed from the floor. To avoid the pan the volunteer naturally does some high and careful stepping to the amusement and hilarious laughter of all. —R. S., Coral Gables, Fla.

Confidence Needed

Stanch old Admiral Farragut said to another officer: "Dupont, do you know why you didn't get into Charleston with your ironclads?"

"Oh, it was because the channel was so crooked."

"No, Dupont, it was not that."

"Well, the firing was simply horrible."

"Yes, but it wasn't that."

"What was it then?"

"It was because you didn't believe you could go in."

In Lighter Vein

So It Seems

"Mother, isn't it funny that hats cost more than radios?"

Mother: "But they don't, dear. What makes you think so?"

"Well, a sign in a window back there said 'Hats, $10 up,' and we just passed another window with a sign that says, 'Radios, $10 down.'"—Santa Fe Magazine.

Close Call

The rookie was cleaning his rifle, and looked up to see a shadowy figure approaching. "Hey, you," he demanded, "give me a hand with this pull-through."

The aid was given, and the rookie looked up, to discover himself in the presence of a colonel!

"Oh, I beg yer pardon, sir," he chattered, as he jumped up with his knees shaking.

"Its all right, buddy," said the colonel. "But it's fortunate I wasn't a sergeant."

Royal Red Tape

Red tape, during the reign of Queen Victoria, reached its highest peak. So great was its power it was necessary for the Queen to overcome it even in her own household. The following is a good example of the state of affairs at the time:

The dining room was habitually cold, and one day the Queen sent Baron Stockmer to see the master of the household. That worthy listened to the complaint of the Baron and when the nobleman had finished said:

"You see, Baron, properly speaking, it is not our fault. The Lord Steward only lays the fires, and the Lord Chamberlain lights them."

Little Chauncey

"He's from the South"

Best of Pals!

"I am surprised at Smith's eloping with your daughter—I thought he was a friend of yours."

"He is."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Day of Kindness

Paris

A tired washerwoman, panting from the exertion of carrying a heavy bundle of linen, came to a busy thoroughfare, dropped her burden, and stood staring pathetically at the long lines of carriages and omnibuses which barred her way.

After resting a few moments, she was preparing to pick up her bundle and venture out into the traffic, when a young man spoke to her briefly, handed her a coin and, smiling good-naturedly, lifted the bundle to his shoulder and crossed the street.

Sarah Bernhardt happened to witness the little scene from a nearby window, and recognized the Good Samaritan. It was Victor Hugo.

She related the incident to one of Hugo's friends; whereupon the man exclaimed, "Oh, every day that dawns is a day of kindness for him!"

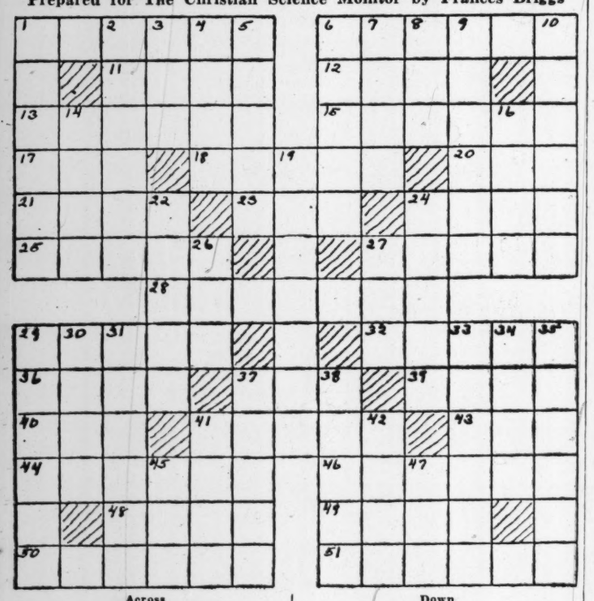
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Lansing.
2. A peninsula of southeastern Europe on the northern coast of the Black Sea; called the vacationland of the Soviet Union.
3. The home of the National League baseball club in Cincinnati, Ohio; seats 35,000.
4. A republic in Central America.
5. Boulder, Colorado.
6. The two chambers that form the Danish parliament; the Landsthing and Folkething.
7. A broad-brimmed hat much used in Mexico and the southwestern United States.
8. The U. S. and Great Britain agreed on a system of joint administration (April 6, 1939) on these two islands in the Central Pacific, after it was discovered that the islands had great potential value as air communication bases.
9. A mountain range in Italy.
10. A northeastern peninsula of North America, under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland; the most easterly point of the American continent.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Murmansk?
6—Elijah divided what river?
11—What did Little Boy Blue use to summon sheep and cows?
12—What is a selection from an opera?
13—Clay, plumbago, and chalk are used in what drawing implement?
15—Who is patron saint of England?
17—Israelites halted on what mountain?
18—Who predicted the destruction of Nineveh?
20—Where is Jasonville (abbr.)?
21—Idumaea was also called what?
23—Where is Skien (abbr.)?
24—Pertaining to two.
25—What Bolshevist leader was born in 1870?
27—"Make ——; the better foot before."
28—What is a river of New Jersey?
29—What plants are grown at Hillegom (sing.)?
32—An arbalest takes altitudes of what?
36—What is mined at Gland, Sweden?
37—What do you call lower classes of a community?
39—An exile of Thomas Campbell's poem was of what place?
40—What animal did Daniel see in a vision?
41—What is a minor silver coin of Travancore, India?
43—What sound would be made by animal such as Disney's Clarabelle?
44—John Eliot translated what book for American Indians (pl.)?
46—What is a manufacturing city of Indiana?
48—Love looks not with what, according to Shakespeare?
49—What is a place of Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
50—What is a town of Soviet Russia, Europe?
51—Who was son of Micah (I Chron. 8:5) (poss.)?

Down

1—What is first name of Miss Crothers, American dramatist?
2—Rose of what place is celebrated in Solomon's Song?
3—What is a Chinese sauce for fish?
4—What was one of cities of Naphtali (Josh. 19:38)?
5—What is a burgh of Scotland?
6—What town of Judah was on frontier of Edom (Josh. 15:21)?
7—What is a town of Utah?
8——— Bonito is a city of Brazil.
9—What is first name of Green, hero of a comic poem by Trowbridge?
10—What would be hard to find in a haystack?
14—Yankee Doodle did what when he came to town?
16—What insect is common in hot countries?
19—What is a city of Wisconsin?
22—What lake is between Brazil and Uruguay?
24—What was first name of one of Gabriele Rossetti's sons?
26—What is a surface raised on certain fabrics by brushing?
27—Possesses.
29—What is a commune of France on Adour River?
30—What was the river where Daniel saw 40 Across?
31—What is leading output of Maine?
33—Who was son of Saul and Rizpah (II Sam. 21:8)?
34—What is a commune of France?
35—What little girl character does Fanny Brice portray?
37—Who was a son of Ishmael (Gen. 25:14)?
38—What is a city of Oregon?
41—Would you burn, feed, or wear a mandrill?
42—Fashion.
45—What solution is obtained by lixiviation?
47—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Out, But Not Finished*

By LE PELLEY

GET OUTSIDE, BUD - I HAVE AN IDEA - !
DON'T WORRY— I'M GOING OUTSIDE — !
SAY— HERE'S A PIECE OF STRING ATTACHED TO THE DOOR ! MAYBE THAT'S HOW IT WAS SLAMMED SHUT AND OPENED !
WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ?
IF "THE SHADOW" THINKS WE'RE GONE, WE COULD SNEAK IN A BACK WINDOW WITHOUT BEING SEEN....
YES— BUT WHY ?
THERE'S A WINDOW ! DON T YOU WANT TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THIS "SHADOW" ??
WELL... MAYBE.. BUT I DON T WANT THE "SHADOW" TO FIND OUT ANY MORE ABOUT ME !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No, Sir-e-e!*

By RODGERS

Went over to see Peachy today and when I saw what he was having for breakfast was tempted to feel sorry for him—
I didn't see how he could enjoy eating that ol' hay—
But he didn't seem to mind, and when I saw how Jimmy cleaned him up without using either soap or water—
I said to myself, "Well, I guess he doesn't need much sympathy after all!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Star With Every Jar*

By THE HAGERS

"THANKS, TOM, FOR GIVING ME YOUR AID. A JAR, PLEASE, OF TEAL'S MARMALADE."
"A PICTURE GOES WITH THIS QUART JAR— A BASEBALL, TRACK, OR MOVIE STAR."
I QUACKED, "TOM, ON THE OTHER HAND, I MUCH PREFER THE GOOD TEAL BRAND."
"I THINK YOU'RE MAKING A MISTAKE. YOU MIGHT GET LITTLE SHIRLEY DRAKE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Protection

The Nazi Government has again made a mockery of words. With the meaning of German "protection" plain to be seen in Poland and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, Berlin now asks Norway and Denmark not to resist "protection" by the German Army. Then, aware perhaps that Nazi benevolence might be misunderstood, the German note to the Danes and Norwegians adds that if there is resistance to such "protection" it will be "broken by every available means."

Yet almost the whole note is devoted to building up the picture of Nazi Germany as the tender protector of neutrals. It begins with long explanations of how Britain launched "sea warfare against the neutral world" and how Germany "aimed at respecting neutral rights." And it protests that the present action is taken because the Allies "intended to make a surprise occupation of certain regions in the Northern States in the coming days." Under this reasoning Germany has committed an offense which—according to Berlin—the British and French intended to commit.

To "protect peace in the North," Germany has invaded Scandinavia and provoked a declaration of war by Norway. Berlin says that German occupation is the "sole guarantee" the Scandinavian countries will not "become a battlefield" and proceeds to make them a battlefield. Of course, the mantle of the "protector" blows aside in places. In one place the note mentions that Germany is interested in a continued supply of Swedish iron and in another it says that Germany can under no circumstances tolerate Scandinavia being made into a "theater of war against Germany."

So much for Nazi "protection." The fact that Norway has not gone to war with Britain and France should be, for neutrals, the answer as to who most greatly sinned against her neutrality. And apparently the German action was set in motion even before the Allies mined the Norwegian coast. Berlin says nothing about mines, possibly because its own mines in Scandinavian territorial waters would have popped up. But the Allies evidently intend to take some responsibility for aiding any people who dare resist Germany. It is to be hoped they can give more effective protection than in other cases.

Aid from the Allies will at least approach a true definition of protection. No one can question that any British or French occupation which may now result will be completely ended if they win. In view of Nazi Germany's history, there can be no such assurance should she win. The opportunity for the Allies to put into action their declaration that they are fighting for the security of small nations was never so clear.

The Scandinavian peoples have little military power, but they do have other protections. Their consciousness of right will strengthen their arms in this time of need. Their desire to keep the peace and their honest efforts to play fair in neutrality must cause the German people to question attacks upon them. Their good name throughout the world should bring them support, tangible and intangible. Also many Scandinavians will be turning to religion for assurance of protection. In so far as they understandingly "dwell in the secret place of the most High" they will find it.

Why Not?

The decision of Mayor John M. Lynch to ban all Beano games in Somerville comes a fortnight after similar action by Watertown authorities, and recalls Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty's proposal that all Beano in Boston be abolished.

Commissioner Timilty's proposal ended a debate between police officials and executives of the Mayor's office as to responsibility for enforcing Beano regulations. A police captain declared his conviction that most games in Boston violate the regulations; Mr. Timilty charged that welfare recipients are players, and reports of racketeering by professional operators were circulated. Yet nothing has been done.

Beano is a form of gambling that appeals particularly to the low-income class. Informed observers believe it contributes to juvenile delinquency because the game lures parents away from home during evenings and exerts an influence in many ways as demoralizing as bigger gambling operations. It would seem that in the proposal to abolish Beano, Boston officials have an opportunity to encourage civic decency.

Mexico Demurs on Oil

One cold fact to which American and British public opinion apparently may as well accustom itself is that Mexican public opinion, however fairly or unfairly, supports thus far the Cardenas Government in its expropriation of American and British oil properties. This is indicated in the statement by supporters of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, anti-Administration candidate for President, that they will not oppose whatever decision may be made by President Cardenas in response to the proposal of arbitration by Secretary Hull.

Arbitration would clearly be a desirable and just way of settling the controversy in accordance with the peaceful traditions treasured among nations of the Western Hemisphere, and would be a particularly useful example of amity at this time. There is no likelihood that the United States will so far upset the good neighbor policy as to resort to force to collect the debt due its nationals. But it is worth while for citizens of Mexico to consider what effect an unwillingness to arbitrate must have upon opinion in the United States.

One of the first reactions may have to do with the silver question. Mexicans evidently view the treatment of oil resources south of the Rio Grande purely as an internal question. Similarly, north of the border the Treasury's unlimited purchase of silver is to be considered primarily as a domestic policy. And on grounds of its domestic effect to the budget and the monetary situation it is a policy which ought positively to be discontinued. This would be very disadvantageous to Mexico, from whose mines much of the silver is being bought. Yet even that would hardly be the most serious consequence of a refusal of fair arbitration on the oil issue. Mexico is almost sure to desire again foreign capital for the development of some of its resources. Its record is not an attractive basis for credit.

Superior Gets the Idea

While political eyes of the Nation were focused on Wisconsin's primary balloting for convention delegates last week, a significant bit of voting was taking place in the city of Superior. It became the 500th American community to ratify the city manager form of government.

Although the city manager idea in the United States dates only from 1908 when Staunton, Virginia, installed a "General Manager," its rapid spread has been one of the most encouraging developments in local government. Each town that adopts it seems to correct some condition that especially interests a neighboring community.

Thus Kalamazoo's record of being the only debt-free city of its size, and Cincinnati's distinction of having the lowest tax rate in its population class, are items that, judging from the record of 500 cities in thirty years, stimulates imitative action elsewhere.

Not long ago, the editor of a Yonkers, New York, newspaper wrote editors in some thirty of the larger city manager towns asking for their views on the workings of the plan. Replies brought out a variety of factors, but through most of them ran the theme that city managers had brought back a trust in government. And that is what many communities sorely lack.

Dog, Inc.

There may be ever so little of the dog, but there is just as much of the wag. Your Great Dane has no bigger heart than my Pomeranian. Your Dachshund has as large a capacity for reciprocal esteem as my Saint Bernard.

So it doesn't much matter what kind—or kinds—of dog it was. Sammy Knight, Charles Richmond, and Walter Schmidt, three youngsters on Long Island, found there was enough dog for all three of them and decided to merge their responsibilities as well as their affections in joint ownership. They all housed him, fed him, and—possibly—bathed him, in turn. Then they applied for a license. But whose dog was it? To whom should the license be granted? One of the boys—no doubt of his American background—solved the question. The clerk made out a license to all three, "incorporated."

There have been partnerships in dogs before, as the famed House of Morgan was a partnership in finance. But both this firm and that of Knight, Richmond and Schmidt are now corporations. And it would be hard to say which of the two feels richer in its possessions.

The Bookshelf

Making Goose-Steppers

The story of how opinion in Germany has been subordinated to the will of a small group of politicians to be used for their own purposes is one of the strangest in history. It would be still more sinister were the methods of this group being copied by aspiring crowd-compellers in nations that still boast of their political liberty.

In this respect Dr. Ellis Freeman may be unduly alarmist in his CONQUERING THE MAN IN THE STREET (New York: Vanguard) when he points out how the American public is susceptible to some of the practices that have proved so effective in Germany and in recalling how a confused British public was induced to accept an involved foreign policy during the past few years.

Both nations have shown themselves quick to resent incursions into political liberty beyond a certain point. Even under the pressure of emergency defense the British Parliament refused to sanction all the measures proposed by the Government. But the author has made a valuable contribution in showing the need for constant vigilance and in indicating the points at which the vigilance should be directed.

* * *

Dr. Freeman's method is to trace, step by step, the means by which the German people has been mentally prepared for the control imposed upon them. Beginning from the strong sense of frustration and insufficiency that weighed upon the Nation in post-war years, the Nazi leaders came forward with promises of remedy. But to make the remedy complete was not part of their program—for that would have restored the people to a state of contentment and would have reawakened their desire for personal liberty. It was necessary, this author holds, to "freeze" the people into a permanent consciousness of lack, and at the same time into a permanent faith in the ability of the leadership to make it good.

This was accomplished by the skillful use of two devices. One was to dig up from the hinterland of Germany's cultural past mystical notions of a blood brotherhood, embedded in a background of glamorous Siegfriedian war ideals which called for individual sacrifice for the good of the State. The other was to keep the Nation so occupied with Nazi activities—parades, radio talks, outdoor exercise ("Strength through Joy"), work service and full employment especially in munitions and military service—that it had not the time to think back to lost liberties.

* * *

At the central control point of all this machinery is the leader about whom has been thrown the myth of infallibility. The policy of the infallible leader is not subject to question or explanation. It implies blind acceptance—although care is taken to have the people mentally prepared for each move before it is announced. A system of blustering talk conveying the impression of ruthlessness quells any incipient questionings in the German heart.

The author necessarily depends upon deduction for setting forth the methods of the Nazi control, although these methods are so constantly and so openly employed that little is left to guesswork. Illustrations from the practice of occupational therapy are used to show how methods devised for remedial purposes are employed in an inverted way for keeping the Germans mentally fettered.

Dr. Freeman has performed a useful function in revealing how abnormal is the whole situation in Germany and how fruitless it is for other nations to approach the problem on the assumption that Germany is a nation normally discontented and subject to a normal course of appeasement. H. J. S.

The Portrait Painter

The Perennial Gardener

Have you a Perennial Gardener in your home? By these signs shall ye know him:

In November, after the elements have taken their toll, he announces that his gardening days are over. No more nonsense about mulches, sprinkling, or dandelions for him. He might just as well have a dog or a cat to take care of. Or a canary. Can't leave home for one week-end lest something happen to begonias. Next year he's just going to sit back and watch the neighbors sweat.

Then comes February. Furtively, the Perennial Gardener begins to watch the mails. "Anything for me?" he asks casually, night after night. And his spouse, if a novice, grows curious, worried, or apprehensive, according to her nature. But be she wise in the ways of those who love the soil, she'll know that it's just about Seed Catalogue time.

When the Seed Catalogue comes (that book of magic, resplendent as a thousand rainbows and as full of promise), the Perennial Gardener is lost. It's not the short-wave radio nor the men's bridge club with which the Little Woman has to cope during the long winter evenings. Rather, it's the blushing honeysuckle and the bold zinnia which, once having charmed any male, need never fear that their power will wane.

* * *

After several weeks of watching the Perennial Gardener reacquaint himself with his Digitalis purpurea rosea and Lobelia cardinalis, his wife will see a little brown envelope peeping from his coat pocket. And if she chirps, "Oh, you're ordering seeds again?" he'll usually reply, "Oh, I thought I'd send for a few. No sense in letting things get too run down!"

Then follows the yearly routine as familiar to the Perennial Gardener's family as bread and butter.

Out comes that soggy pair of corduroy pants you'd hoped to bestow on the rummage sale, his faded college sweater, and a pair of sneakers about which the less said the better. He's now prepared for the spring and summer seasons. And should you cherish fond hopes of seeing him in different garb on forthcoming week-ends, be not deluded. He'll cry like a stepped-on pet at the mere suggestion of a clean sweater. Your only hope is to wash it and the "cords" between garden orgies. But do it in the dark of the night, as the Perennial Gardener bitterly resents any "monkeying" with his clothes.

He'll use your best spade after-dinner cups for sorting seeds (if you don't catch him first), because they're such a nice size.

Let anyone misuse his trowel or mislay the wheelbarrow and he'll roar like a lion deprived of his midday beef.

* * *

He won't be able to resist the urge to experiment. Be stoical about the new vine he plants by the front porch. (The one that's going to keep out the sun with its delicate tracery of leaves.) It's most likely to sprout a bumper crop of gourds, remarkable for size and profusion, but devastating in effect on ladies-who-drop-in-for-tea.

He'll be as pleased over swapping a fancy, double nasturtium for a new variety of Iceland poppy as he used to be over making a "birdie."

A new vocabulary will develop, full of Compost Piles, Bordeaux Mixture, and Cross-Fertilizations. And when he meets a fellow-gardener, he wanders with him into an enchanted world, known only to those who possess the magic key.

But one last word. If you have a Perennial Gardener in your home, give thanks for him. He's a pearl without price. The fruits of his labors are yours. He asks only that you admire the delphinium and pick the pansies. He's your constant week-end companion, right there to pound a nail, adjust a screen, or keep an eye on the baby.

If, then last November he growled, "No more gardening for me!" just smile and say nothing. That well-known seed company is sure to bring out an anniversary catalogue. And it's only a robin's flight till the ground's warm enough to be fondled. L. T. S.

Down the Middle of the Road

Great American Tear-Down

By Erwin D. Canham

Often somebody says: "Where are all the great statesmen today, the men we used to have?" The answer is being exemplified to us daily and nightly: we tear them down as fast as they show some sign of being built up. The American public evinces all the attributes of one of the more noisome forms of animal life—it is beginning to eat its young. In a word, while the devices of modern publicity are very good for a sudden (and unstable) build-up, they are even better for the tear-down.

The historically-minded scholar could compare the three leading Republican candidates for the Presidential nomination today, or the Democratic candidates, with some past "leaders," and he would find these Americans not so very different from our traditional and once highly respected public men. Some of them are relative newcomers on the national scene, but so were many leaders of the past. Some of them are youthful, but not nearly so youthful as America's Hamilton or England's Pitt. Some of them have largely local reputations, but no more narrowly restricted than many a President of the past.

* * *

Yet all these men face today one great handicap: They must blink in the brutal limelight of modern publicity. They must lick their lips and stare into the pitiless lens of a camera which shows every hair in their eyebrows. They must speak into a microphone when every minute is measured off in tell-tale seconds, when millions are listening for the least trace of diffidence or ignorance, when there is little chance for informality and homely approach.

Their private lives are at the mercy of the columnists. Their spouses have to survive the public stage too, hold press conferences, tell their inmost thoughts, disclose their seasonal wardrobes. Their children are torn from the nursery and fawned or satirized by feature writers, or sensationalized in their callow youthful follies. Their aged forebears, their country kinfolk, are sought out in their placid retreats, made to pose for leering lenses, and shown to millions in their altogether too human informality.

These things may once in a while be turned to the purposes of hero-worship. But not very often. Usually, they are part not of the great American build-up, but of the great American tear-down Even if the dingy detail of all this publicity is more or less favorable, it is terribly intimate and completely "human." Public men are shown in all the dustiness of the common clay. The people, down through the long years of democracy, used to build a wishful picture around their public men. These great ones, they liked to think, were a little bit different, a little bit better, than themselves.

And if politicians started out as common folks, the mellowing influence of time put a special haze around them. By the simple process of tree-ripening, they became statesmen. Nowadays, there is no time for all this. Men are hustled on and off the stage, like the old-fashioned amateur nights, before there is any time for them to establish reputations. The mechanism of modern publicity makes for premature boredom by virtue of its very intensity.

Of course the build-up process does sometimes work today. Cordell Hull is a case in point. In 1933, nobody who didn't come from loyal Tennessee would have forecast him as a Presidential possibility. Familiarity has bred respect, largely because Secretary Hull has done no barnstorming and high-jinksing, but has stuck despite publicity and high water to his single objective of freer world trade. His case proves a point by following the familiar old rules for making statesmen, now usually honored in the breach.

* * *

Other potential leaders have drooped and declined, blighted buds on the high-pressure tree. We know too much about their private lives. They were victims of the ruthless forces they sought to utilize. They never had time to develop. They were hot-house flowers who couldn't stand the klieg lights, boy-tenors whose voices changed over the microphone.

It should be becoming obvious that if we expect to have great men, and to keep them, we must alter our techniques a bit. We are standing up too close. We should give them a chance to grow. We should impersonalize our politics, and then perhaps some of our politicians will cease to look so much like merely breathless human beings.

April—Apparently

(Northern Vermont)

On every page I see
it said
authoritatively:
little verses greenly sing—
sonnets, odes, corroborate,
even triolets do state
positive as anything
that winter's dead,
that it is spring.
Ah, the reddened buds! they cry—
In gala rhyme
the proofs are piled:
the sap wild
for a millionth time
in the maple's veins, the robin
on the fence once more,
the din
of song, the lambent sky,
lilac swelling by the door
and every brook,
again free,
romping Tennysonianly.

I look and look—
and all around,
rank upon rank
in immensity,
the hills stand immobile and blank.
There is no sound.
I turn twice—
and now I see:
one crow
on snow
and one pear tree
fruited with ice.

DORIS PEEL

The Wide Horizon

What, No Tin?

By Rodney L. Brink

The grocery boy unloaded the heavy contents of his box on the main shelf of the kitchen cabinet. There had just been a cold snap down South in the winter vegetable zone, and our northern American city was slowly digging itself out of a fourteen-inch snowfall. That was why the grocery boy's box was loaded with tinned things.

"How much tin is there in a tin can?" I asked the young man who waited on us at the grocery. I had been reading about tin.

He studied for a moment, looked puzzled, then admitted: "You've got me."

I promised to tell him sometime. I already knew—from recent reading: 2 per cent of tin and 98 per cent of steel in a tin can. A very thin coating of tin to keep the steel from rusting or being affected by acid contents of some of the cans.

When the cans were stacked on the kitchen shelf later in the evening I listed the tinned items and where they came from. Here is the list:

Condensed milk (for cooking, I was told), Wisconsin; beans, grown in California and baked in Boston; fruit salad, packed in San Jose, Calif.; pineapple, Hawaii; grapefruit juice, probably Florida; tuna, San Pedro, Calif.; corn, peaches, and peas, bearing a Somerville, Mass., grocery label but probably packed in Illinois, California, and Wisconsin, respectively; sardines from Del Monte, Calif., and "Boston" brown bread canned in Portland, Maine Perhaps there were some Maryland tomatoes in the assortment; there should have been.

All these edibles had two important factors in common: (1) all were in tinned containers, or, to use the more popular term, tin cans, and (2) all had been received in exchange for a little piece of green-engraved paper which represented some silver dollars held in a vault somewhere, and, more remotely, some gold once-mined and now reinterred at Fort Knox, Kentucky, or out in Colorado.

* * *

I had been reading some interesting and important facts about tin in issue Number 4 of Tin and Its Uses, a quarterly review put out by the International Tin Research and Development Council, which said:

"The demand for tin and tinned equipment in time of war is a matter well worth reviewing at this juncture, since mechanizations and progress in industry have made many changes in the relative importance of various raw materials in this as compared with previous wars."

The brochure lists items of United States Army equipment in which tin is a necessary factor: Machine guns, pistols, rifles, machine-gun mounts, projectors, gun carriages, wagons, cars, fuse setters, tanks, trailers, tripods, trumpets, boilers and covers, dippers, refrigerators, cameras, compasses, adjustment and deflection boards, height and range finders, observation instruments, repair kits, sound locators, gun predicators, time interval recorders, telescopes, tractors, helmets, band instruments, water bags, buckets, forks, spoons, etc.; engines, batteries, tachometers.

The United States Navy has a similar list of uses for tin, not as long as the Army's list, but still most important.

The United States, I learned from a Christian Science Monitor article, meets domestically only 2 per cent of its peacetime tin needs. It produces little because it has no ore deposits to speak of. Yet the Nation in 1937 consumed roughly 40 per cent of the tin produced throughout the world.

* * *

Headquarters of the International Tin Research & Development Council is on Fraser Road, Greenford, Middlesex, England.

Under the Council's main title on the flyleaf are listed what are presumably branch offices in Belgian Congo, Bolivia, French Indo-China, Malaya, Netherlands East Indies, Nigeria, and Thailand (Siam).

The essential tin in the can surrounding my brownbread and the highly essential tin in almost twoscore articles of Army equipment comes from far, far away. I had not known how far.

There are other vital uses of tin far too numerous to catalogue here. America or any other modern nation simply could not function without tin. And that makes a genuine and acute problem, a problem that concerns us all. Some of our national Legislators are a little agitated about the question, but what can the rest of us do? Well, since we, the people, actually do rule in these United States, why shouldn't we call in a loud united voice from all over the United States, to Washington, and say:

"John (or Robert, or Franklin), you just tell the boys over there at Fort Knox to get that no-good yellow stuff out of those vaults and dust them out carefully and start filling them with bar tin from Bolivia and Nigeria and Thailand (Siam) right away.

"What to do with the gold? Oh, just let it stand out there under the trees somewhere. It won't rust, will it?

"And find out if that gold and a lot of the silver we've taken out of the ground and then stuffed back again will make a reliable substitute for tin cans. See if they will keep Boston-baked California beans and Hawaiian pineapple and Florida grapefruit juice in as fine shape as the tin keeps them. We may have to use the gold and silver for that later on unless we get those vaults filled with tin before—oh, just before anybody at all says we can't get it any longer from French Indo-China or Malaya or Netherlands East Indies.

"Yes, John (or Robert, or Franklin), that's all for this morning. Just make it snappy, please."

Mirror of World Opinion

More Bibles Sold

Newspapers gave wide notice to the fact that 20 per cent more Bibles were sold in America this year at Christmas time than ever in our history. Also notice was given that of all the warring countries, more Bibles were sold in Germany than in any other. News comes that churches in England are crowded. Churches in America are not complaining now of dwindling attendance.—*Queens County (N. Y.) Times.*